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ESTABLISHED 1887

Blast in Nicaragua Wounds Pastora, Kills 5 at Meeting

The Associated Press

LA PENCA, Nicaragua — Eden Pastora Gómez, the Nicaraguan guerrilla leader, was wounded and five persons were killed when a bomb exploded during a news conference at Mr. Pastora's jungle headquarters.

The explosion Wednesday night occurred about one mile (1.6 kilometers) from the Costa Rican border. Mr. Pastora's guerrilla forces have been fighting in the region against troops of Nicaragua's leftist Sandinist government.

Among those killed was Linda Frazier, 38, a U.S. citizen and reporter for the *Tico Times* newspaper in San José, Costa Rica. She was the 14th foreign journalist to be killed in Central America.

Also killed was Jorge Quiroz, a Costa Rican television cameraman in San José; a woman guerrilla who was in charge of the camp; and two persons who were not immediately identified.

Red Cross officials said 28 persons were injured. Sixteen were taken to a hospital in Quesada, Costa Rica.

Mr. Pastora, the 48-year-old leader of the Costa Rican-based Revolutionary Democratic Alliance, was taken to a clinic in San José.

A clinic official said Mr. Pastora had first-degree and second-degree burns on his chest and had shrapnel in his face and legs. The official said Mr. Pastora was in satisfactory condition.

A spokesman for President Luis Alberto Monge of Costa Rica, who is visiting Spain, said Mr. Monge had ordered that Mr. Pastora be placed under arrest as soon as he crossed the frontier from Nicaragua.

But the Costa Rican security minister, Angel Edmundo Rivas, denied that Mr. Pastora had been formally arrested. United Press International reported from San José. Mr. Rivas said that "for humanity" reasons he was permitted to enter the country, and for security reasons he is under custody. The government said it would "expel" Mr. Pastora as soon as he recovered from his wounds. *UPI* reported.

President Monge has sought to rid Costa Rica of military elements of the Nicaraguan exile community, saying they jeopardize his nation's neutrality.

Mr. Pastora, known as Commander Zero, was a hero of the Sandinist revolution in which the dictator Anastasio Somoza was de-

posed in 1979. Mr. Pastora became deputy defense minister after the revolution but broke with the Sandinists in 1981 because of their military ties with Cuba and the Soviet Union.

The bomb exploded Wednesday night as Mr. Pastora was starting a question-and-answer session. He had called a news conference to discuss reports that some of his Democratic Revolutionary Alliance troops had voted in join another group of rebels.

About 16 journalists were gathered on the second floor of Mr. Pastora's headquarters when the bomb went off. The explosives apparently had been planted in the building earlier.

Among the journalists injured, according to Reuters, were Reid G. Miller, an Associated Press correspondent, who was treated for shrapnel wounds and burns; Susan Morgan, a British stringer for *Newsweek* magazine; William Cedeño, a Costa Rican working for United Press International; Gilberto Lopez, a Brazilian working for *Agencia France-Presse*; Tony Avián, a free-lance U.S. television reporter; and two Danes, Peggy Guisum and Berl Hungen, whose employers were not known.

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United Press International
Eden Pastora Gómez, the Nicaraguan rebel leader, after explosion at news conference.

NATO to Aim for Better Soviet Ties

The Associated Press

WASHINGTON — Foreign ministers of the 16 NATO countries on Thursday ended a three-day discussion of Kremlin strategy and resolved to step up attempts to improve ties with the Soviet Union and its allies through talks, trade and military balance.

The ministers issued a six-page communiqué restating North Atlantic Treaty Organization policy of maintaining a strong defense while being open to negotiations with the Soviet-led Warsaw Pact. They also issued a four-page statement on East-West relations.

"The purpose of the alliance is exclusively defensive," the statement said. "None of the weapons will ever be used except in response to attack."

Emergency Law Extended

Nicaraguan radio reported Wednesday that the country's emergency law, which includes press censorship, would be extended until July 19, the fifth anniversary of the Sandinist takeover. United Press International reported from Managua. The law was to have expired Thursday.

The U.S. secretary of state, George P. Shultz, said the meeting had been "of immense significance

for the cause of peace and value of freedom."

President Ronald Reagan delivered brief remarks in the White House Rose Garden after a meeting with the NATO ministers. Mr. Reagan said improved relations between the West and the Soviet Union were vital to the cause of peace.

Urgent Reagan Appeal

Mr. Reagan is to make an urgent new appeal to the Soviet Union to open a peaceful dialogue with the United States but he will offer no fresh proposals to break the deadlock in arms control talks, a senior White House official said Thursday. *Reuters* reported from Washington.

Mr. Reagan's planned overture to ease Soviet-U.S. tensions would come in a speech to the 13th parliament on Monday, the official said.

The president, who flies Friday to Ireland, will expand on the theme when he speaks during D-Day ceremonies Wednesday on the Normandy beaches.

The official, who briefed reporters on the Reagan trip on condition he was not identified, said Mr. Reagan would say there could be a reconciliation between Moscow and Washington just as the allies

eastern front was expressed previously.

At a news conference later, Mr. Shultz said the Soviet Union appeared to have deliberately em-

barked on a policy of "chilling its relations" with the West as part of an overall negotiating strategy aimed at winning concessions.

President Ronald Reagan

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"We all recognize there is no more important consideration than the development of a better working relationship with the Soviet Union, one marked by greater cooperation and understanding and leading to stable, secure and peaceful relations," Mr. Reagan said.

Mr. Reagan said: "When the Soviet Union returns to the negotiating table we will meet them half-way."

"Mr. Reagan neither suggested any change in U.S. policy toward the Soviet Union nor hinted at any concessions to get Moscow to return to the arms talks. His remarks essentially were a re-statement of views he has expressed previously."

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Vaccine for Chicken Pox Called Effective in Study

By Cristine Russell
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — An experimental vaccine against chicken pox has been found to be effective and safe in tests on nearly 1,000 children, researchers in Pennsylvania have reported.

"I do foresee this being used on all children as a routine immunization," Dr. Robert E. Weibel, the University of Pennsylvania pediatrician who led the study, said in a report published Wednesday.

Additional studies will be needed to determine the new vaccine's long-term risks and benefits before it is ready for widespread use, he said.

Dr. Weibel and scientists with Merck, Sharp and Dohme Research Laboratories, a West Point, Pennsylvania, company that is developing the vaccine in the United States, predicted that it could take up to two years to conduct follow-up studies before the drug can be marketed for routine use.

INSIDE

President-elect Duarte of El Salvador reportedly plans to separate the army and security force commands. Page 3.

Charles Z. Wick told that he must go by in Japan with an unarmored car and unarmed "armed guards." Page 3.

The U.S. Index of Leading Indicators rose 0.5 percent in April. Page 15.

WEEKEND

Going to Berlin soon? Take a guide to the divided city and its cultural life. Page 8.

SPECIAL REPORT

Status of the West Bank and the Palestinian issues remain key obstacles to Middle East peace. Jordan. Page 11.

TOMORROW

Robert G. Kaiser, in the second of three articles, assesses the health of U.S.-Israeli relations. Editorial Page.

Most cases are characterized by red, scratchy bumps on the skin, and it is often accompanied by high fever, sore throat and temporary discomfort. The illness also can lead to rare but serious complications, from bacterial infections and pneumonia to central nervous system problems like encephalitis and Reye's syndrome.

It is dangerous to children with illnesses such as leukemia and other forms of cancer. These children are extremely vulnerable to infection because of the drug therapy they receive.

In addition to its immediate effects, chicken pox can have a long-term impact. It is caused by the varicella-zoster virus, a member of the family of herpes viruses that can lie dormant in the body for years and be reactivated in later life. Chicken pox in childhood has been linked to the development, usually after age 30, of herpes zoster, a painful nervous system infection more commonly known as shingles.

The new experimental chicken pox vaccine uses a live but weakened form of the virus from the "Oka strain" developed in Japan by Dr. Michiaki Takashashi in 1974.

The new study by Dr. Weibel and colleagues at the Children's Hospital of Philadelphia, reported in Wednesday's issue of the *New England Journal of Medicine*, involved 914 healthy children between the ages of 1 and 14 with no previous chicken pox. Half received the vaccine, while a "control" group received injections of an inactive placebo solution.

During the initial nine-month follow-up period, not a single case of chicken pox occurred in the vaccinated group, while the control group contracted 39 cases.

Researchers reported no serious side effects and said that the adverse reactions ranged from initial pain and redness at the injection site to a mild, chicken pox-like rash within six weeks in 4 percent of those who got the vaccine. About 2 percent of those who received the placebo also developed the same kind of mild rash.

"I consider myself well-educated," said Emmanuel Kome Epule, deputy director of the Ministry of

Information. "But among my friends I speak pidgin. It's the language you use when you socialize, when you tell jokes, when you want to enjoy yourself. It's the language of fun."

David Bellama, the U.S. Peace Corps director in Cameroon and the co-author of "An Introduction to Cameroonian Pidgin," said, "Pidgin is a language and not a dialect or a standard version of English."

"It has its own grammatical system and its own vocabulary, which is derived from English, Portuguese and a number of other European and African languages."

For example, the pidgin word for child, "pikin," comes from a Portuguese

word meaning small. The word for trouble, "wahala," is taken from Hausa, a language of the region south of the Sahara. And the pidgin for submarine is "bottom-bottom wata waka," a descriptive derivation from English.

The surprising growth of the use of pidgin was documented in a study financed primarily by the Ford Foundation and the U.S. State Department.

According to Mr. Bellama, pidgin originated in the 15th century, when Portuguese sailors and traders first began to make contact with the peoples of West Africa. By the 17th century, he said, many Europeans and Africans were using pidgin to communicate and facilitate

commerce. By the 19th century, Mr. Bellama said, pidgin was expanding rapidly along much of West Africa's Atlantic seaboard.

Speakers of modern Cameroonian pidgin say that despite regional variations, they can easily communicate with pidgin speakers in Nigeria, Benin, Ghana, Sierra Leone and even Gambia, which is more than 2,000 miles (3,234 kilometers) away. Pidgin has also spread south from Cameroon to Equatorial Guinea.

The government was still refusing to intervene in the talks, despite the lack of progress. Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher on Wednesday accused pickets of trying to impose "the rule of the mob."

The miners, who already have been split by the refusal of the moderate Nottinghamshire pitmen to join the strike, suffered another blow when miners' elevator operators in Barnsley, Yorkshire, voted to go back to work next week.

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 2)

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Europe Plays Down Gulf Crisis to Avoid Military Involvement

By Michael Dobbs
and Michael Geter
Washington Post Service

PARIS — Anxious to avoid any new military intervention in the Middle East, Western European countries have reacted cautiously to the escalation of fighting in the Gulf and have played down the threat to their oil supplies.

While the United States has had consultations on a military level with Britain and France on possible contingency plans for the Gulf, the allies seem more concerned with restraining the Reagan administration from taking military action, according to U.S. and foreign officials.

The allies' reluctance to contemplate active military involvement reflects a belief that, while the situation in the Gulf has clearly deteriorated over the last few weeks, the war between Iran and Iraq remains a regional conflict.

According to one well-placed U.S. source in London, Western Europeans appear concerned that the White House might use some incident in the war as a pretext for striking at Iran.

French officials seemed determined to avoid a repeat of the experience in Beirut where Western Euro-

pean contingents to the multinational peacekeeping force became identified in the eyes of some local factions with U.S. foreign policy aims in Lebanon.

The upsurge in attacks on ships in the Gulf has been followed particularly closely by France's Socialist government, Iraq's second largest supplier of arms after the Soviet Union. The Iraqi Air Force is believed to have made use of five Super-Etandard jet fighters purchased last October in its attacks on shipping near the Iranian oil terminal on Kharg Island.

Despite the escalation of the conflict, French officials have confirmed that they have maintained arms sales to Baghdad, including the delivery of Mirage F-1 fighters capable of firing the highly destructive surface-striking Exocet missiles also used by the Super-Etandard. The arms deliveries have been justified in Paris as helping to restore the balance in the Gulf war and to avoid the risk of the spread of Islamic fundamentalism that might follow an Iraqi collapse.

According to the Institute for Strategic Studies in London, France has also supplied Iraq with 150 combat helicopters, Roland anti-aircraft missiles and at least 100 tanks. Before the latest deliveries, the Iraqi Air Force was equipped with around 40 Mirage F-1 fighters equipped with Magic missiles.

In a recent radio interview, Foreign Minister Claude Cheysson reacted in suggestions that the French arms

sales had helped Iraq extend the war zone by recalling that Iran had already imposed a blockade against Iraqi exports through the Gulf.

Mr. Cheysson insisted that the attacks on shipping in the Gulf had not yet had a serious impact on the world oil market, despite earlier predictions of a cutoff in oil exports. This view was echoed at a news conference by Michel Pecqueur, the president of France's largest oil company, Elf-Aquitaine, who said that the situation in the Gulf was being overemphasized.

France receives roughly 30 percent of its oil from the Gulf, making it one of the Western countries most dependent on the region after Japan and Italy. Britain, an oil producer itself, does not rely on Gulf oil.

While French strategists acknowledge that the Gulf conflict could deteriorate in the short term, particularly if Iran launches its long-awaited "decisive offensive" during the feast of Ramadan in June, they do not foresee circumstances that would justify Western intervention. Experts at the Defense Ministry regard the Saudi Air Force, equipped with F-15s and aided by AWACS early warning aircraft, as more than a match for the seriously depleted Iranian Air Force.

"Everybody should remain quiet and collected about the whole business, without the kind of saber-rattling we saw in Beirut, which ended with the precipi-

tate withdrawal of American and British forces. The American performance in Beirut makes them less credible this time," remarked a French military specialist.

Dominique Moisi, the associate director of the French Institute for International Relations, believes that in extreme circumstances France would be prepared to intervene militarily in the Gulf while taking care to distance itself politically from U.S. actions. But he noted that Western Europeans were much less concerned today about possible disruption of oil markets than after the first Arab oil embargo 10 years ago.

European military sources said that there were differences with Washington over the so-called "rules of engagement" that would apply if joint military action was required. These rules provide guidelines for military forces on various hypothetical situations such as whether allied jet fighters would be allowed to pursue attacking Iranian jets over Iranian territory.

The impression gained from talks with European military specialists is that if the French and British did get involved alongside the United States, each country would insist on operating under its own rules of engagement. Such an arrangement might allow Europeans to distance themselves from any U.S. action they viewed as too aggressive.

WORLD BRIEFS

German Employers Maintain Lockout

FRANKFURT (AP) — Employers in Hesse state said Thursday they would continue to lock out 26,300 automobile workers while appealing a ruling that the lockout is illegal.

On Wednesday, a Frankfurt labor court had ordered the employers' association to withdraw its lockout order by June 6 or face a fine of 500,000 Deutsche marks (\$185,000). Employers appealed the ruling and a higher labor court was expected to make a decision next Monday.

Friedrich Peppel, head of the Hesse employers' association, said the lockout at 16 plants would continue meanwhile. The 18-day-old strike, for a 35-hour week, and the layoffs and lockouts that have ensued have idled 350,000 workers throughout West Germany.

U.S. Jails 13 Said to Plot Against Haiti

NEW ORLEANS (AP) — Thirteen men have been arrested in an alleged conspiracy to overthrow the Haitian government, U.S. Attorney John Volz announced Thursday.

He said the arrests climaxed an investigation in which an undercover customs agent posed as a millionaire and agreed to provide weapons and a training site for 150 men on an island in the Mississippi River.

Mr. Volz said the plan had no connection to an aborted 1981 scheme to invade the island of Dominica, which was broken up in the same manner and in the same general area.

Two Killed in Sikh-Hindu Violence

NEW DELHI (Reuters) — Two people were killed Thursday in continuing violence between Sikhs and Hindus in the northwest Indian state of Punjab and government officials said they expected more trouble when the Sikhs' political party, the Akali Dal, begins a new civil disobedience campaign Sunday.

In the northern Himalayan state of Jammu and Kashmir, one person was killed and 50 injured Thursday as Moslem students fought police. The demonstrators were protesting the recent Hindu-Moslem riots in the Bomby area.

Police said the death toll in 12 days of rioting around Bombay had risen to 258 as victims died of injuries, mostly stab wounds.

Israeli Court Off Settler Decision

TEL AVIV (Reuters) — A Jerusalem district court postponed a decision Thursday over whether to continue detaining 24 Jewish settlers charged with membership in an anti-Arab underground network until the end of legal proceedings against them.

The 24 have been in jail since their arrest last month in connection with attacks on Palestinians over the past four years. The court said it would make its decision in 11 days to allow defense attorneys more time to read through thousands of pages of prosecution evidence. The court extended a ban on publication of the suspects' names until then.

Ring Smuggled Yugoslavs, U.S. Says

CHICAGO (AP) — A smuggling ring that allegedly brought thousands of illegal immigrants from Yugoslavia into the United States has been broken up with the arrest of more than 50 persons, U.S. authorities said Thursday.

It was described as the largest U.S. smuggling operation for aliens from outside the Western Hemisphere ever uncovered. As many as 50 persons believed to be illegal aliens had been arrested by Wednesday and up to 100 more face legal action.

As many as 175 illegal aliens from Yugoslavia, who pay the smugglers up to \$3,000 each, enter the United States through Mexico each month, the announcement said. Most of the Yugoslavs came through a fence at Nogales, Arizona, federal agents said.

Dozens Injured in Panama Violence

PANAMA CITY (AP) — Dozens of persons were injured when the police stormed the headquarters of Panama's main opposition party to disperse demonstrators protesting the May 6 election of Nicolas Ardito Barletta as president, witnesses said.

The violence coincided with a ceremony Wednesday at the nearby Legislative Palace, where Mr. Barletta, the military-backed candidate, was officially designated president-elect. He is to take office Oct. 11.

More than 100 persons were arrested at the headquarters of the Democratic Opposition Alliance. However, all but 20 were released by Wednesday night, witnesses said. But spokesmen for Panama's police and military said no more than about 35 persons were arrested and that all but a few were released almost immediately. Security force officials declined comment on how many people were injured.

The violence erupted when a handful of demonstrators burned a government vehicle about a block from the headquarters.

U.S. May Ban Smoking on Flights

WASHINGTON (AP) — The Civil Aeronautics Board, reversing a decision made two months ago, tentatively agreed Thursday to ban smoking on all commercial airline flights of less than two hours, a ruling affecting 85 percent to 90 percent of all domestic U.S. flights.

A final vote was scheduled for June 14, with three of the board members indicating they favor the ban, which has been strongly opposed by the airline industry.

The CAB has been debating the smoking issue for more than a decade, and has rejected a prohibition of smoking on jetliners at least four other times. Last year, the board proposed a ban on cigarette smoking on short flights, but then backed off and decided to prohibit smoking only on planes of fewer than 30 seats.

Debate on Cabinet Opens in Lebanon

BEIRUT (UPI) — Artillery duels and rocket exchanges broke out at sunset Thursday, but a brief parliamentary session went smoothly earlier in the day when Prime Minister Rashid Karame of Lebanon opened discussion on his new cabinet of national unity.

Mr. Karame said this "last chance" cabinet could end the Israeli occupation, restore peace and institute changes that would strike a balance between Moslem and Christian representation.

The unicameral legislature is expected to grant the nine-member cabinet its vote of confidence, although the last two days of preparations have been marred by kidnappings among rival Christian and Moslem groups.

Habré Would Resign to Bring Peace

PARIS (AP) — President Hissene Habré of Chad said in an interview broadcast Wednesday that he was prepared to resign if convinced that this could end the war in his country.

French television said the interview was taped two days earlier in Chad's capital, N'Djamena. Mr. Habré said he was not opposed to "any perspective, any occasion and any road" to restore peace.

Former President Goukouni Oueddeï, who leads a Libyan-backed rebel force that occupies the northern half of Chad, has offered to renounce his claim to power in favor of an unspecified "third man" if it could end the conflict.

For the Record

British ferries across the Channel were halted Thursday, the second day of a 48-hour strike called by the National Union of Seamen. French and Belgian ships were still operating. The strike is in protest over the government's plan to sell British Rail's share in the Seafair ferry by the end of next month. (Reuters)

A member of the Helsinki Watch group in the Ukraine, Oleksa Tychy, has died in a Soviet prison camp from stomach cancer, the Roman Catholic news agency, KATHREPS, said Wednesday in Vienna. Mr. Tychy was imprisoned in 1977 for co-founding a group to monitor human rights abuses in the Ukraine. (UPI)

President Raúl Alfonsín's government proposed legislation Wednesday that would result in the release of about two-thirds of Argentina's 82 political prisoners. The bill was presented on the 25th day of a hunger strike by 33 political prisoners in Buenos Aires. (Reuters)

A major underground nuclear test, carrying the explosive force of 20,000 to 150,000 tons of TNT, was carried out Thursday at the Nevada Test Site officials said. (AP)

Konstantin U. Chernenko, the Soviet president, met Thursday with Vice President Rifat al-Assad of Syria, head of a delegation visiting the Soviet Union this week. Tass news agency said. No details were reported on the meeting, held on the final day of the Syrian visit. (AP)

Willy Brandt, the former West German chancellor, called Thursday in Beijing for a formal agreement between the superpowers to halt the deployment of nuclear missiles in Europe, including Soviet SS-20s. The chairman of the opposition Social Democratic Party was invited here by the Chinese Communist Party. (AP)

A federal appeals court in Chicago has overturned a 1982 jury award of \$18 million against United Airlines for age discrimination against 112 pilots and flight engineers. It said Wednesday that United was entitled to a new trial because the judge gave erroneous instructions to the jury. (AP)

A gunman killed Manuel Bustillo, 54, a leading Mexican political columnist who wrote articles denouncing official corruption and crime. Mexico City police said Wednesday. (UPI)

Polish Mother Denounces Court Over Son's Murder

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches
WARSAW — The mother of Grzegorz Przemysl, a Polish student who died of a beating after being detained by the police, alleged Thursday that evidence had been rigged to protect two policemen who are among six persons being tried in the case.

Barbara Sadowska, whose 18-year-old son died May 12, 1983, two days after he was detained, said in a written statement Thursday, the first day of the trial, that she was withdrawing from the case as an additional plaintiff.

"A simple case with obvious evidence has been turned into a monstrous case by cutting alterations and cover-ups — in short, by manipulation," Mrs. Sadowska said. The judge permitted her to withdraw.

The prosecutor read an indictment accusing two policemen and two ambulance attendants of savagely beating her son, and two physicians of ignoring the youth's obvious injuries. The three judges on the panel then adjourned the case until Monday.

"The entire country knows that policemen beat people at police stations," Mrs. Sadowska said in a written statement presented in court which the judge declined to read aloud. "[But] the authorities say, 'Prove it' — as if they didn't know that people fear revenge, or accusations of slander in trials where the judges always believe policemen."

A state prosecutor in turn accused the mother of trying to portray her son's death as part of an official vendetta against the banned Solidarity union movement.

The youth's death rapidly be-



FAREWELL IN LISBON — Prime Minister Pieter W. Botha of South Africa was seen off by Prime Minister Mário Soares and his wife Thursday as he ended his visit to Portugal. He flew to Geneva on the second leg of his seven-nation tour of Europe.

Nuclear Arsenals Are Growing, Study Says

The Associated Press

LONDON — A new study says it should be assumed that India, South Africa and Israel have small nuclear arsenals and that 11 other countries have the potential to test and produce such weapons before the turn of the century.

The 41 signers included the former Solidarity spokesman, Janusz Onyszkiewicz, and two leading regional activists, Antoni Tokarczuk and Antoni Pustekiewicz. Most of them were detained for some time when martial law was imposed in December 1981.

Mr. Rogers said that of the three small arsenals, it should be assumed that Israel's is the most sophisticated.

Other countries that could test and produce nuclear weapons between now and the turn of the century were listed as Pakistan, Argentina, Brazil, Egypt, Taiwan, Iraq, Iran, Libya, South Korea, Nigeria and Chile.

Only the United States, the Soviet Union, Britain, France and China are officially known to produce nuclear weapons. India, Israel and South Africa have either denied the reports that they have nuclear weapons or left them unconfirmed.

The study says that there is a consensus that Israel has had nuclear weapons or a production capability since at least the early 1970s and that its arsenal exceeds 30 weapons.

Mr. Rogers said his information came from research institutes, technical journals and personal contacts with government officials.

The report said that a new race was in progress between the two nuclear superpowers. U.S. strategic warhead numbers were listed as 10,726, including 1,500 deployed in the last two years. Soviet warhead strength was given as 8,087, but the report said Soviet systems tended to be larger and more destructive.

Several hundred students came out to watch and mingle. Jeff McBride, an eighth-grader, had brought a welder's helmet to school with him, having been warned that blindness could result from looking at the eclipse. "This is the day," he said with anticipation.

When it was over, the Canadians broke out a case of champagne they had brought and celebrated their good luck in getting such a good celestial show.

Chasing a Rare Eclipse of the Sun — 'Oh, Extraordinary'

By Lee Dembart
Los Angeles Times Service

CLEVELAND, North Carolina — A busload of amateur astronomers from the Royal Astronomical Society of Canada chased the sun for 250 miles (404 kilometers) before arriving in the ball field of a rural North Carolina school, where, under clear skies, they watched and photographed an unusual annular eclipse of the sun.

At the height of the eclipse on Wednesday, when the moon moved in front of the sun and a "diamond necklace" appeared for a few seconds in the sky, the Canadians jumped up and down, whooped and hollered and threw their arms around each other as an eerie twilight momentarily fell and street lights went on.

"See Venus!" shouted Michael Watson,

31, a lawyer from Toronto, who organized the bus excursion to see the last major eclipse of this century visible in the United States. "It's fantastic!"

"I see coronal" said Randy Atwood, referring to the sun's halo. "Oh, fabulous! Oh, extraordinary!" He is a computer programmer and president of the Toronto branch of the astronomical society.

Although it was nearly 12:30 P.M., the temperature dropped suddenly and a cold wind swept the field. No stars came out, but the planet Venus was clearly visible just to the right of the eclipsed sun.

Unlike the more common total eclipses, an annular eclipse occurs when the moon is farther from the Earth than normal, making it seem smaller in the sky and unable to cover the sun completely. A small ring of the sun remains visible.

"I see Venus!" shouted Michael Watson,

wrights and journalists who write in pidgin, missionaries who use pidgin for sermons and Mass and books of pidgin folktales and proverbs.

Julius Wamey, a journalism student, said, "If we're genuinely interested in mass communications, then pidgin is the language we should be using because pidgin is the language of the masses."

Convincing the authorities of the wisdom of that view may not be easy. But as the pidgin proverb has it, "No wok i big par man," which is translated, "There is no task so great that a man can't accomplish it."

Duarte Reportedly to Separate Army and Security Commands

By Lydia Chavez
New York Times Service

SAN SALVADOR — The president-elect of El Salvador plans to separate the command of the regular army and the country's three security forces, according to Salvadorean officials.

President-elect José Napoleón Duarte, who will be sworn in Friday, wants to make the move to bring the security forces more directly under his control, the officials said.

In addition, they said, Mr. Duarte will have a special investigation unit that will come under the command of the presidency to look into human rights abuses in the military. The force, which will eventually number more than 20, is being trained by the U.S. Federal Bureau of Investigation.

The three security forces have been at the center of U.S. concerns about death squad activities in the armed forces. In the last six months, the intelligence directors of two of the forces and their commanders have been transferred.

The security forces have operated as nearly autonomous organizations. However, there has recently been an effort to bring them under closer control. The new directors are known as political conservatives without ties to the far right.

The 10,000-member security forces will be under the command of Colonel Reynaldo López Nuña, now National Police director, the officials said. They said the colonel would be a deputy minister of defense in charge of security forces.

The colonel, who is also a lawyer, was recognized last month when he negotiated the safe release of 73 hostages being held in a supermarket by leftist insurgents.

General Carlos Eugenio Vides Casanova will remain as minister of defense and command the 29,000-member regular army, the officials said, and the deputy de-

fense minister and chief of staff have also been asked to stay on.

The officials said the rest of the cabinet would be dominated by the Christian Democrats and the Democratic Action Party, which signed a pact with the new president last month. As expected, there are no representatives from the far-right Republican Alliance.

Duarte Seeks Broader Base

Robert J. McCarter of The Washington Post reported:

Mr. Duarte plans to fill important cabinet positions with ministers acceptable to the business community and armed forces in a bid for support from those institutions, according to political sources in San Salvador.

Mr. Duarte is reaching outside his Christian Democratic Party to try to broaden its political base.

While the cabinet has yet to be announced, Christian Democratic sources said Mr. Duarte intended to select two political independents and a member of a small, pro-business party for the Foreign Ministry and two key economics ministries.

Mr. Duarte plans to select relatively uncontroversial figures for the ministries of Foreign Affairs, Planning, Economics and the Treasury, party sources said.

He is also planning two partisan appointments: the Christian Democratic Party secretary-general, Julio Rey Prendes, as minister of the presidency, and Vice President-elect Rodolfo Castillo Claramunt as interior minister.

The armed forces were expected to be satisfied with the planned choice of a lawyer, Jorge Eduardo Tenorio, as foreign minister, the party sources said. Mr. Tenorio is an independent sympathetic to the Christian Democrats.

The business community was expected to be satisfied with Mr. Duarte's planned choices of moderates for three important economics ministries. They are the following:

• Fidel Chavez Mena as planning minister. Now foreign minister, Mr. Chavez Mena is the most prominent Christian Democrat who is generally liked by the private sector. He was Mr. Duarte's leading rival for the party's presidential nomination.

• Ricardo González Camacho as economics minister. A member of the small Democratic Action Party, he is a deputy in the Legislative Assembly. The Christian Democrats decided to bring Democratic Action into the government to show good faith toward the private sector.

• Ricardo López as treasury minister. He is best known as president of the Salvadoran Red Cross and is attractive to the private sector because he is a businessman and a political independent.

One field where Mr. Duarte's appointments may draw criticism is agriculture. The expected nomination of Carlos Aquilino, a Christian Democrat who now is minister of education, as agriculture minister "could be controversial," a Christian Democrat said.

Even more likely to be controversial was the plan to name an outspoken farm union leader, Jorge Camacho, as assistant secretary of agriculture. Mr. Camacho's group aided Mr. Duarte during the campaign.

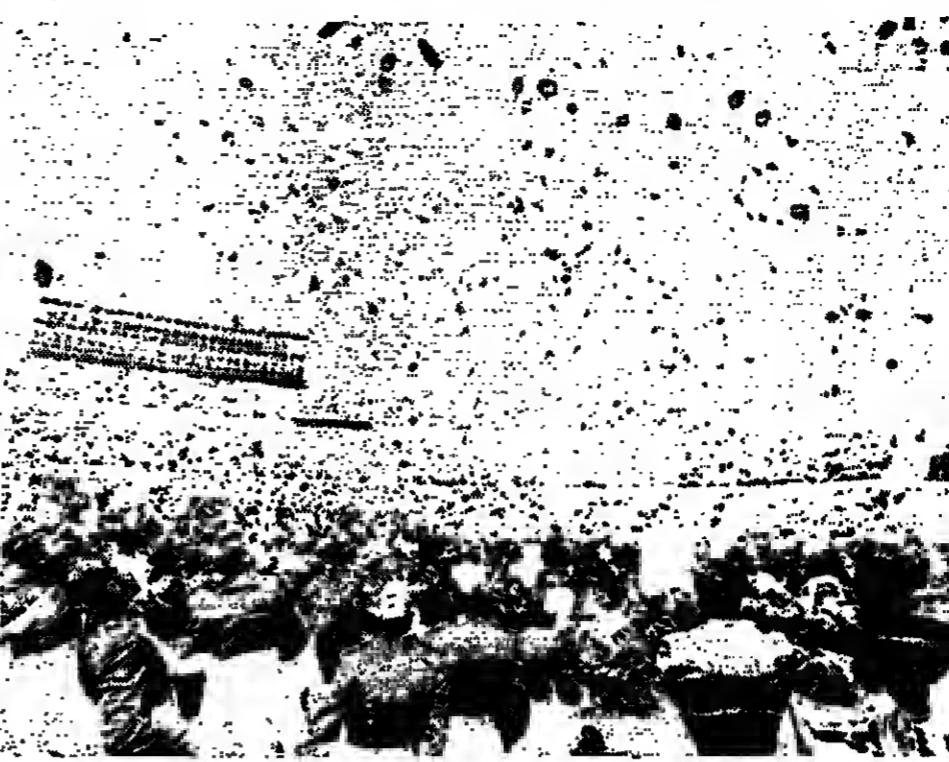
■ **Shultz to Attend Ceremony**

Secretary of State George P. Shultz is en route to El Salvador to attend the inauguration Friday of Mr. Duarte, the Associated Press reported from Washington.

Mr. Shultz's presence is seen as another demonstration of the importance the United States attaches to El Salvador's democratic development.

He is expected to meet with other heads of visiting delegations during his visit, which is scheduled to last about 20 hours. On Friday, Mr. Shultz will join President Ronald Reagan on his 10-day European visit.

July 1, 1984



The 997 air force cadets threw their hats in the air after the graduation ceremony.

Air Cadets Hear a Reagan Pep Talk

By Francis X. Clines
New York Times Service

COLORADO SPRINGS

President Ronald Reagan has urged the graduates of the Air Force Academy to let their determination to preserve peace "override all other considerations."

"While you must know better than those before you how to fight a war, you must also know better than those before you how to deter a war, how to preserve the peace," the president said Wednesday in delivering the academy's commencement address at Falcon Stadium.

Mr. Reagan offered a gentle extortation to the class of 1984 to realize that they were more than "air warriors" and that "America's future will be determined by your dreams and your vision."

"You understand the horrors of war, and you know that peace with freedom is the highest aspiration of our time," he told the cadets in a ceremony that included a flyover by stunt aircraft and the graduates' tossing their white dress hats into the air.

White House aides initially indicated the president would probably make a substantive speech on military and economic policies. But the address he offered the 997 graduates had a near pastoral quality, with no mention of adversaries and with an optimistic comparison of the nation's youth with the America awaiting the graduates.

Looking back, Mr. Reagan marked the "cataclysmic" rush of technological change since the time of his own graduation from Eureka College 32 years ago. "By the changes it might be as easily 520 years," he said.

"From my college days to yours we went from open cockpits to lunar landings, from space fiction to space shuttles," he noted at the beginning of the two-hour ceremony at a Rocky Mountain backdrop.

"The Nuclear Age was more than a decade away," he continued, counseling the graduates toward optimism. "The quickening pace should not generate the belief that the tide of events is beyond your control."

"You have been trained to deal in facts, not wishful thinking," he said, hailing the graduates as members of "the best darn air force in the world." The crowd of 30,000, swelled with ranking officers and such air enthusiasts as Senator Barry Goldwater, Republican of Arizona, applauded warmly.

IRS Curbs Role-Playing By Undercover Agents

By Leslie Maitland Werner
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON

In new guidelines for undercover operations, the Internal Revenue Service has forbidden agents to pose as lawyers, doctors, clergymen or reporters without specific approval.

John Rankin, acting assistant commissioner for criminal investigations, said that the IRS had decided to issue "more restrictive" guidelines because its use of undercover techniques was growing.

The rules, forbidding supervisors to give final approval to any undercover operation regardless of duration or expense, in which agents seek to pose as lawyers, doctors, clergymen or journalists, Mr. Rankin said. He said that the service had recognized that impersonating such people raised particularly sensitive questions.

used in 1 to 2 percent of the service's investigations, or in 70 to 140 cases a year. The method is used most often, he said, in investigations into money laundering, tax shelters and drug trafficking.

Under the new guidelines, issued May 18, a covert operation expected to last more than 90 days or involve more than \$10,000 in operating costs must be referred for approval to a permanent Undercover Operations Review Committee established in October.

The rules, forbidding supervisors to give final approval to any undercover operation regardless of duration or expense, in which agents seek to pose as lawyers, doctors, clergymen or journalists, Mr. Rankin said. The guidelines provide a safeguard so that the highest levels of the IRS would be consulted in the decision-making process.

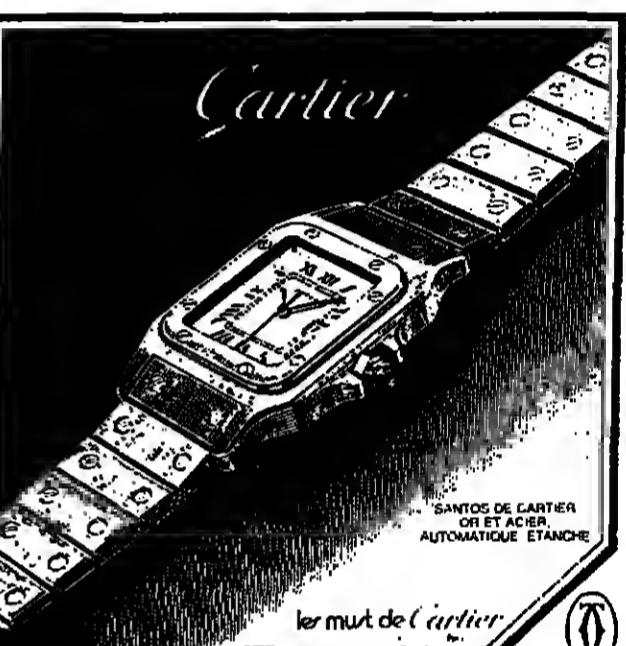
"Larry Baird, a spokesman for the revenue service, said: "We're telling the field, 'You don't go out and do this. You come in to us and you'll have to demonstrate tremendous need for us.'"

He said the new rules were similar to those used by the Federal Bureau of Investigation and incorporated other restrictions from a proposed undercover operation act pending in the Senate.

Mr. Rankin said the IRS began using undercover techniques 10 years ago. Now, he said, they are

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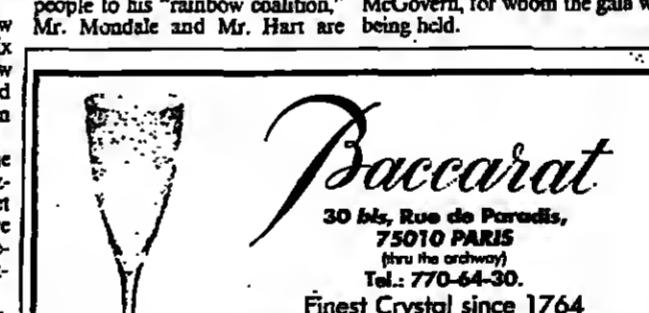
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Herald Tribune

Published With The New York Times and The Washington Post

Three Interlocked Issues

Why, you ask, should the American president and his six colleagues from the other industrial powers continue to bother with those annual summit meetings? The last two produced mainly bad temper and recriminations. Have they not become a ritual of lofty promises to do great things for the world economy, followed by epidemic amnesia?

The answer is yes, and early indications for this year's summit meeting, to be held in London next week, are that most of the seven experienced politicians is going to arrive with any very high hopes for large achievements there. But still the exercise is worth the trouble.

It is one of the few occasions on which these seven people are compelled to confer on the state of the world's economic affairs — and it is their seven countries that dominate and guide those affairs. Only the people at the top of these seven governments can take the issues away from the specialists and make the conclusions among them that policy requires.

There are three urgent subjects with which this London meeting ought to deal. It probably will not do much with them, but here they are:

First, there is the gigantic debt of the less rich countries, about half of it concentrated in Latin America. European and Japanese banks are deeply involved in this lending, as are U.S. banks, and governments in Western Europe and Japan have a responsibility to work with

the United States to stabilize this structure. Avoiding defaults abroad and tremors in banking systems at home cannot be left to chance and the markets, especially now that markets are pushing up interest rates and carrying the debtors' burdens upward. That reality should, ideally, bring the conversation in London to the second point: the budget deficits, most notorious in the United States but common to most of the industrial countries, that are responsible for this rise in the rates. How are the debtors going to pay this year's interest when they couldn't pay last year's?

They can pay debt service, after all, only to the extent that they can export to the industrial countries — above all, to the seven that will be represented in London. Those seven countries are not doing much of a job of holding their markets open to goods from the Third World. They cannot expect to be paid unless they allow the debtors to earn money by selling to them, and that requires reversing the present pattern of increasing protectionism.

The three points, then, are all connected. To attack any one successfully will require addressing all three. The seven leaders who will gather in London do not seem to be preparing to do much in that regard. But whether they like it or not, the real agenda for this meeting is inescapably debt, deficits and protectionism.

— THE WASHINGTON POST.

Who Humiliates Poland?

In Communist tyrannies, laws are harsh for all, but not for the state. For a bold example, consider a remarkable article in Poland's party paper, Trybuna Ludu, assailing four lawyers for taking their job too seriously. They have been accused of trying too hard to acquit political defendants, for forgetting that Polish justice serves society and its highest organizational formation, the state. "To make the lesson plain, that high organizational formation has crudely framed one of the lawyers."

Maciej Bednarkiewicz is known in Warsaw courts for trying to hold the military regime accountable to Polish law. One client was the mother of a 19-year-old son whose death while in police custody ignited a protest march by 20,000 people. The lawyer also represented a church whose sanctuary was violated by a police raid. He was one of a team defending 11 Solidarity leaders who have been detained for two years without trial or charges.

Mr. Bednarkiewicz is a practicing Catholic. In his mid-40s, he lived in a home cluttered with books with his wife, Ewa, an art historian, and 12-year-old son. He was arrested there in January, charged with sheltering a deserter from the special riot police, the ZOMO.

He is alleged to have offered the deserter

money to steal a police transmitter. A man pretending to be a police officer had indeed visited Mr. Bednarkiewicz, who suspected a trap and sent him packing. Later the security police played the lawyer a tape recording in which the alleged deserter testified to a bribe attempt. So clumsy was this frame-up that the lawyer laughed, and dismissed it in conversation with colleagues as a dumb stunt. But on the strength of this bogus evidence the lawyer was jailed, while his cases for the dead youth and the defiled church were dismissed.

The reason for this persecution is plain. Mr. Bednarkiewicz is one of 30 or 40 lawyers who have defended the thousands of Poles mistreated by martial law since 1981. The more plausible their legal challenge, the more rattled the regime. In the words of Wladyslaw Silarowicz, another eminent Polish lawyer and a hero of the Warsaw resistance: "It is immoral that the authorities place themselves above the law, the same laws that they have passed."

Now Mr. Silarowicz faces prosecution under a law providing up to eight years in jail for anyone who "publicly insults, rails against or humiliates the Polish nation." It is not legal in modern Poland to invoke the law.

— THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Other Opinion

Tehran Challenges the Sandis

The Iranians need to be given a rebuff. The opportunity has arisen with their sinking of Kuwaiti and Saudi ships. It is for the Sandis and their Gulf friends to seize it.

It is time for the Saudis, especially, to put their muscle where their mouth is. For years they have been buying off all and Arab subsidy, including Iran's friends the Syrians, Palestinians of many a hue, almost every sort of Lebanese — in the hope of keeping out of the world's troubles. The cumbersome royal consensus in Riyadh has expected love and courage from the Americans, but when the Americans have taken risks and goaded the Saudis have often been the first to turn their backs. Now is their moment to show that they have the courage of their convictions.

— The Economist (London).

A Good Report for U.S. Editors

"Overall, editors, we like your newspapers." That was the good news for the American press in a national readership survey, "Relating to Readers in the '80s," released this month by the American Society of Newspaper Editors. The report, written by Ruth Clark, head of Clark, Martine & Bartolomeo, Inc., found a substantial improvement in reader approval from a similar study done in 1978.

"In '84," the report said, "people depend on their newspapers for facts that they must have. Much more than in the late 1970s, they appear to be looking beyond their personal and immediate concerns to the realities of the increasingly complex world. The years of recession, inflation and unemployment, along with a growing awareness of the danger of nuclear war, have transformed what used to be a narrowly self-involved audience into a far more sophisticated, cosmopolitan group." Readers generally feel "there is really

no substitute for a newspaper every day." But while readers feel newspapers are here to stay, despite video competition, and are "one of the biggest bargains there are these days," they have plenty of suggestions for improvement.

They want hard news — not merely local, but also national and international — and feel they are not always getting all categories. They want more news about "business, consumerism, health and health care, the environment, family, children, education. They are not much interested, however, in more personal advice columns, club and organizational news, weddings and engagement reports." Some groups feel left out: "Young people, working women and members of minority groups do not feel that they are receiving enough attention in the newspapers they read. Black readers complain that reporters come around only when there is trouble in the black community."

— *Overbroadman Sam Zogby, writing in The Washington Post.*

Why This Poor Salesmanship?

Americans, who are the world's best when it comes to advertising hamburgers and body lotions, are incredibly inept at selling their policies. The Soviet Union gets more propaganda mileage out of its policies than we do.

The current hassle over the Summer Olympic Games, for example, has been reduced to a tit-for-tat standoff. Somehow we have failed to get across the point that we were responding in 1980 to the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan, while they were reacting to a fear of mass defection by their athletes.

Why cannot we get this point across? Why do we fail continually to point out that America's basic problem is stemming the flow of people trying to come here, while Russia's is to keep its own people from leaving? Why is this so if the Soviet Union is a better place to live?

— *The Newport (Rhode Island) Daily News.*

FROM OUR JUNE 1 PAGES, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1909: Veterans Parade in New York
NEW YORK — Beautiful weather favored the celebration of Memorial Day not only in New York but generally throughout the country. It was moderately warm here, and the sky was scarcely flecked with clouds until late in the afternoon when Mayor McClellan reviewed a parade in which about fourteen thousand people participated. Though not more than 2,500 were veterans of the Civil War, there were many Grand Army posts. The appearance of the veterans excited demonstrations of sympathy. Some of them were scarcely able to walk, yet refused to admit their inability to parade. Many dropped out from fatigue and some rode in carriages which picked up the worn-out stragglers. Many battle flags of the posts were carried by grandsons of the veterans.

1934: U.S. House Passes Silver Act
WASHINGTON — The Silver Purchase Act of 1934, which would make silver one-fourth of the metallic base behind currency and authorize the president to purchase the metal in the domestic and world markets to achieve that ratio, was passed by the House (on May 31) by a vote of 262-67. The measure was sent immediately to the Senate, where its passage is expected next week. Passage in the House came after the Republicans attacked the proposal as opposed to sound-money principles and after they had lost by a vote of 268 to 70 a move to recommit the measure to committee. G.O.P. spokesmen contended that the bill merely was designed to meet the demands of mining, speculative and other groups interested in profiting from silver holdings.

The Starting Gun Is Primed For a Race to Control Space

By Flora Lewis

COLORADO SPRINGS — If the United States goes ahead with planned testing and production of anti-satellite weapons — ASATs — this will be the command center for using them. The surprisingly ordinary-looking buildings set deep in the gutted inards of Cheyenne Mountain are no longer just the headquarters of NORAD, the North American Aerospace Defense Command, whose job is to give immediate warning of any incoming attacks. The site also houses the little-known Air Force Space Command, which is not yet two years old but is growing fast. It is soon to have its own headquarters and operations center nearby.

Naturally, Space Command was not a bit pleased with the 238-181 vote by the House of Representatives last week to block ASAT tests for a year provided the Russians continue their two-year absence from such tests. The purpose of the House action, on a proposal by Representative George Brown of California, was to push for negotiations with Moscow before it is too late to prevent a full-scale arms race in space.

Both advocates and critics of adding space as a fourth dimension of the Soviet-American battlefield recognize that this year is a watershed. An unusually well-informed debate preceded the vote. The Congressional Record dated May 23, No. 69 Part II, provides the critical arguments on this momentous issue for citizens willing to brave the technical complexities.

The crux of the immediate question is this: The Soviet Union has a satellite-killer, admittedly crude but probably capable of knocking out some American satellites in low orbit. Should the United States go ahead with its superior but not fully tested system so as to be one up, for now? Or, on the contrary, should the United States investigate Soviet offers for talks on dismantling

its weapons and banning all interference with satellites? A treaty would also head off most current ideas for the Star Wars concept of shooting down missiles from space. Some ASAT techniques are crucial to Star Wars plans.

If there are no talks and no agreement, both sides will press ahead. Eventually that will unravel the existing SALT-I treaty against anti-ballistic missiles and with it any hope for maintaining let alone advancing missile arms control.

The sky is already crowded with military satellites. The most important are in very high orbit, far beyond the current reach of either side's ASATs. But those satellites will be endangered if both sides keep going, and they are crucial to verifying arms control, warning of attack and identifying its source, assessing navigation and communications in time of crisis.

Anti-satellite weapons provide no defense for those vital eyes and ears. Satellites are vulnerable, although they can be made better able to survive. They are not weapons, but they can guide Earth-based weapons.

Sponsors of American ASATs want them to destroy Soviet satellites that can target U.S. ships and planes — that is, to attack in time of crisis and to respond fit for war if the Russians attack American satellites. Critics point out that the United States relies more on its satellites than the Russians do on theirs, and stands to lose more than it could gain in an exchange.

The urgency comes because tests of American ASATs, scheduled this fall, are easily verified. But it will be practically impossible to verify inventories once tests are completed and production begins. It is a case of whether to lock the barn doors or let the horses stampede.

President Reagan's science adviser, George Keyworth, has said, "We do not want any negoti-



ations for a couple of years or more, in order to get our programs going full blast."

That is the firm of three articles.

By Robert G. Kaiser

WASHINGTON — A student of the recent debate in the U.S. House of Representatives on the foreign aid bill would have noticed a curious fact. Some of the strongest opponents of the bill's key provisions on aid to El Salvador — liberal Democrats who led the unsuccessful fight to pit more restrictions on that aid — ended up voting for the final bill.

According to several House members, lobbyists from AIPAC, the American-Israel Public Affairs Committee, had reminded them that, for friends of Israel, the vote on the foreign aid bill was crucial — not because of El Salvador but because it contained a \$2.5-billion aid package for Israel. "I displayed my usual cowariness," a member said, mocking his vote for a bill he had fought so hard.

Not that he opposed the aid to Israel that the bill contained: he just resented, as many members do, the absolute political requirement that many feel to vote "for Israel" whenever the occasion arises, even if that means abandoning another principle.

Earlier, the House and the Senate engaged in a bit of a contest over who would give more to the Israelis this year. The Reagan administration requested \$850 million in economic (as opposed to military) aid for the next year. The Senate Foreign Relations Committee — whose chairman and ranking Democrat are both up for reelection this November, as one of their colleagues noted — quickly upped the ante to \$1.2 billion, an increase of nearly 50 percent. This worried members of the House Foreign Affairs Committee, according to a senior member. "We can't let them be more generous to Israel than we are," he quoted colleagues as saying. In the end, the House committee proposed \$1.1 billion. "But it will come out of conference at \$1.2 billion," a knowledgeable member predicted.

Such episodes get no serious coverage in the news media. In Washington, reporters and politicians share a cynical understanding that Israel and its American friends constitute probably the single most effective lobbying force in the country. Ask a senator or congressman if one of the committees involved if anyone this year seriously questioned whether the huge amount of U.S. aid to Israel was a good idea, and you are more likely to get a laugh than an answer.

We are talking about a country with an annual inflation rate of 400 percent and a stagnating GNP. On a per capita basis it is by far the most indebted nation in the world, owing about \$25 billion to foreigners. (By comparison, Argentina, one of the South American basket cases, has total debts of \$44 billion. Israel's population is 4 million people; Argentina's is 38 million.) Israelis have a relatively comfortable standard of living, but only because of American aid. In fact, the Israelis are living way over their heads, consuming vastly more than their own national income.

Is Israel better off because it has become an economic dependency of America? Can its bizarrely unbalanced economy possibly preserve and enhance Israeli interests in the years ahead? Is the prospect of ever-increasing U.S. assistance — and that is the prospect before us — good news for Israel? These are important questions, but they are not on the table.

Americans are, as a senior senator puts it, like the wealthy parents of adolescents who can't resist giving their beloved too much. "We prevent them from developing the skills and policies they'll need some day when they're out on their own." What does it portend when a sympathetic senator compares Israel to a child?

Israelis have raised these questions for years. In the 1977 election campaign, Yigael Yadin said, "There is no greater danger to our spiritual future and our independence . . . than the aid we get from our brothers and friends." In this year's campaign, a former defense minister, Ezer Weizman, is calling for greater Israeli independence from America.

The writer is an associate editor of The Washington Post.

Developed and Developing: Their Interests Mesh

By John W. Sewell

WASHINGTON — The costs of the last four years of recession in the countries of the developing world have reached far beyond those poor nations, taking a significant toll in the United States. Continued slow growth in the Third World will be a strong drag on growth in the industrialized countries. The developed and less developed countries have a considerable interest in working together to halt and reverse these trends.

The developing countries will not be represented at the annual economic summit conference in London next week, but their presence will loom large in discussions of two major topics: the need to revitalize the world trading system, and the specter of financial collapse caused by many developing countries' inability or unwillingness to repay their debts.

Measures promoting an integrated and open world economy deserve U.S. support in London, not only because the developing countries desperately need access to Western markets and investment capital, but also because growth in the Third World can make a significant contribution toward sustained American recovery.

In the 1970s, many countries in both the developed and the developing world benefited from the rapid growth of an increasingly integrated global economy. The oil exporters obtained rewarding havens for their new-found wealth; banks and creditors made profitable loans; many developing countries grew rapidly; industrial countries benefited from greater demand for their exports, as well as from lower-priced consumer goods imported from the less developed countries.

As early as 1970, however, the costs of mismanagement began to show. Oil price increases rekindled inflation in the industrial countries, raising prices throughout the world. The industrialized countries tried to fight inflation by restraining aggregate demand. Economic activity declined, protectionist sentiment increased and developing countries' exports dropped sharply. Meanwhile, interest rates rose sky-high and growth in less developed countries declined precipitously.

Slow growth, higher debt-service payments and an appreciating dollar caused a decline in demand in the less developed countries. American exports to developing countries fell \$18.2 billion from 1980 to 1983, costing the United States more than half

a million export-related jobs. Meanwhile, as the developing countries' growth stagnated, overseas investment has had to scale back their plans for industrialization, which means that they import fewer capital goods from the United States.

American bank profits have remained high despite the recession — thanks largely to expanded lending to developing countries. But the future for bank profits is not as bright as the recent past. While the developing countries' debt has continued to increase, new lending has not. This slow inflow of new capital not only stifles the economic recovery — it also hinders their ability to trade — but also endangers their willingness and ability to meet existing obligations.

If current trends continue, the developing countries will almost cer-

tainly be unable to resume the brisk growth of the 1970s. This will mean that exports to the Third World will remain modest. Investments in developing countries will lengthen along with their economies. U.S. banks will continue to be threatened by the debt crisis in the developing world.

American bank profits have remained high despite the recession — thanks largely to expanded lending to developing countries. But the future for bank profits is not as bright as the recent past. While the developing countries' debt has continued to increase, new lending has not. This slow inflow of new capital not only stifles the economic recovery — it also hinders their ability to trade — but also endangers their willingness and ability to meet existing obligations.

If current trends continue, the developing countries will almost certainly be unable to resume the brisk growth of the 1970s. This will mean that exports to the Third World will remain modest. Investments in developing countries will lengthen along with their economies. U.S. banks will continue to be threatened by the debt crisis in the developing world.

— The writer, president of the Overseas Development Council, contributed this article to The New York Times.

East and West: Partners in Europe?

By Henry Owen

VIENNA — On a hill in north-eastern Austria, near the little town of Hainburg, one can look into three countries. Across the Danube is Bratislava, the capital of Slovakia, which slopes gently toward the Czech heartland. Down the Danube to the east, shimmering in the distance, lies the Hungarian plain. In the foreground is the Marchfeld, the swampy ground through which the Danube winds upstream to Vienna and on which Austria has fought some of its greatest battles.

It is hard to see an Iroquois curtain from this hilltop. The unity between Eastern and Western Europe seems wide of the mark.

In all of these respects, talk of a

U.S.
Relation
Unheal

U.S. Reopens Mission In Manchuria, 35 Years After Consul's Ordeal

By Michael Parks

Los Angeles Times Service

SHENYANG, China — Thirty-five years after the last U.S. consul here was taken prisoner by Chinese Communist troops, accused of espionage and held hostage for more than a year, the United States has reopened its consulate general in Manchuria.

Both U.S. and Chinese officials chose, in speeches Wednesday to mark the establishment of the new consulate in Shenyang, to emphasize the desire of their countries for closer ties, particularly in commerce and technology. They tacitly overlooked the ordeal of Angus I. Ward, the last U.S. consul-general in Mukden, as Shenyang was then called.

J.H. Hall, the new consul-general, said that the United States hoped that its new outpost in industrial Shenyang would open northeast China, one of the country's most important economic regions, to U.S. business.

With a population of more than 90 million and 40 percent of China's heavy industry, Manchuria's provinces of Liaoning, Jilin and Heilongjiang rank just after the Beijing, Shanghai and Canton areas in economic importance to the United States.

Shenyang is the site of the third

U.S. consulate general in China, the others being in Shanghai and Canton. Two more are planned, one in Wuhan, an industrial city in central east China, and the other in Chungking, the capital of Szechuan, China's most populous province.

"Now the old consulate is just a footnote to the history of Sino-American relations," one of the new consulate officers said.

The Mukden consulate-general was more than that 35 years ago, however, when Mr. Ward and 20 of his staff were being held hostage by Communist troops who had captured the city from the Chinese Nationalists.

President Harry S. Truman asked the Joint Chiefs of Staff to come up with a rescue plan, the State Department tried to mobilize world capitals to demand the diplomats' release and a worried nation fretted over their fate.

To show its anger at the Chinese, Washington ordered its Mukden consulate closed in May 1949, six months after its seizure by the Communists, but Mr. Ward and the others were not freed from confinement until December.

"Imagine how you feel the day after St. Peter lets you in," Mr. Ward said as he sailed for America after his release.



Augus I. Ward

Much more was at stake than just the fate of the American diplomats in Mukden.

The United States, which was seriously considering a request from the new Communist regime for diplomatic recognition, delayed a decision through the critical summer and autumn months of 1949 because of the Mukden crisis.

That provided time for the Chinese Nationalists to muster support in Washington for continued recognition of their government, which had by then retreated to Taiwan.

China and the United States did not resume full diplomatic relations until Jan. 1, 1979. Mr. Ward died in 1969.

Hanoi from deploying large ground forces or tanks this year's offensive against guerrilla bases on the Thai-Cambodian border.

Guerrillas destroyed four million liters (1.06 million gallons) of fuel oil in attacks on provincial capitals, airports, depots, warehouses and logistics routes, Mr. Prasong said.

He said Beijing now maintains 400,000 troops on its border with Vietnam and early this month ferried 2,000 marines to the Spratlys. The islands in the South China Sea off the southeastern coast of Vietnam are believed to contain oil deposits and are claimed by several

countries in the region. Both China and Vietnam maintain armed garrisons there.

Hanoi and Beijing since early April have intensified series of armed provocations along their border.

Mr. Prasong said Chinese-Vietnamese border tensions have escalated significantly since Hanoi and Moscow staged a naval exercise in April near the northern Vietnamese port of Haiphong. U.S. intelligence sources in Washington said it was the first Soviet amphibious landing maneuver on the Vietnamese coast.

Political Liberalization Follows Taiwan's Economic Growth

Easing of Censorship, Spirited Criticism of Ruling Nationalists Accompany Industrialization

By Steve Lohr

New York Times Service

TAIPEI — A diplomat who was first posted to Taiwan a decade ago recently remarked on the changes he noticed when he returned last year.

He was struck most of all, he said, by the easing of censorship, especially of opposition magazines, which now regularly carry spirited criticism of the ruling Kuomintang or Nationalist Party, and its leaders.

"Years ago, those magazines would never have seen the light of day," the diplomat said. "And once the government security forces got hold of them, the people who wrote and published these articles wouldn't be seeing much daylight either."

The jailing has stopped in recent years, though some censorship remains. Antonio Chiang, editor of *The Eighties*, a leading opposition journal, noted that his magazine had been banned by the government 20 times for varying periods in the last three years.

But even Mr. Chiang says, "There is increasing freedom of the press in Taiwan, and political repression is greatly reduced."

Taiwan, whose strong economic growth has made it a model for some developing countries, appears to be undergoing a process of political modernization as well, diplomats and others say. In recent months there have been indications that the pace of Taiwan's political evolution, which has lagged behind its economic development, is quickening.

The loosening of political reins and economic modernization are viewed as interrelated. Taiwan's

rapid economic ascent has given it a per-capita income of roughly \$3,000 and the distinction of being labeled one of East Asia's "new Japan," along with Singapore, Hong Kong and South Korea.

Taiwan is now straining to move into the ranks of the industrialized nations, moving out of cheap-labor industries and into fields such as computers and semiconductors.

The growth has expanded the ranks of the middle class, whose sphere of interest goes well beyond the acquisition of daily necessities.

More and more people own cars and houses and travel abroad.

Accordingly, Taiwan's economic achievements are creating a more pluralistic society and the political arena has to adjust to changing circumstances. "The economic progress leads to political progress and modernization," said Chia Sheng-pao, an associate professor at National Chengchi University.

More native Taiwanese, who make up 85 percent of the island's 18.5 million people, are being brought into positions of responsibility in the government — a process known as Taiwanization — and democratic freedoms are gradually but steadily increasing. But the top echelons of the Kuomintang are still dominated by former mainlanders who, led by Chiang Kai-shek, went to Taiwan in 1949 and forcibly took over the island after the Communists took control of China.

In February, President Chiang Ching-kuo named Lee Teng-hui, a native Taiwanese, as his vice president for the six-year term that began May 20. He is considered to be the first real Taiwanese to attain such a high office.

"Lee is a symbol of Taiwanization," an opposition politician said. The selection of Mr. Lee, which surprised many political experts, takes on added significance because Mr. Chiang, the son of Chiang Kai-shek, is 74 years old and his health is failing. He has diabetes, has had two eye operations in the last three years and has trouble walking.

Should Mr. Chiang be unable to complete the six-year term, Mr. Lee would be in line to succeed him.

When Mr. Chiang passes from the scene, Taiwan is likely to enter a period of collective leadership, according to analysts, with power shared by the Kuomintang, bureaucrats, the military, security forces and native Taiwanese.

Today, more than 70 percent of the Kuomintang's two million members are native Taiwanese. In elections in December, Kuomintang candidates won 62 of the 71 "supplementary" seats in the na-

tional legislature, and most of them were native Taiwanese.

But a majority of the seats in the 371-member legislature are held by lifetime members elected on the mainland in 1947. They nominally claim to represent districts in China.

A report this year by Amnesty International, the human rights organization, noted that Taiwan, alone among Asian nations, had made improvements in the treatment of prisoners.

Opposition politicians estimate the number of political prisoners at fewer than 200, and the number has been dwindling in the last few years.

The opposition contends that the liberalization of Taiwan's political life is proceeding too slowly. But with the gradual passing of the older former mainlanders, the pace will probably pick up.

On international issues, most op-

position politicians and the government share common ground. Some opposition figures, generally living abroad, argue that Taiwan should declare its independence, giving up the Kuomintang's longstanding claim that it will one day "regain the mainland." Yet most opposition politicians agree that such a position would be "suicide," as one put it.

Beijing has made several reunification overtures to Taiwan, all of which have been rejected. Still, the Kuomintang's stance that the separation of Taiwan and China is a temporary condition is one shared by Beijing's leaders.

But a genuine independence movement in Taiwan would be something Beijing would not watch idly, people agree. "It would be an invitation for Beijing's army to come across the Taiwan Strait," a foreign diplomat said. "And everyone here recognizes that."

China Is Said to Reinforce Vietnam Border

The Associated Press

BANGKOK — China has reinforced its troops, border guards and jet interceptors along the Vietnamese border and early in May dispatched marines to areas near the disputed Spratly Islands, Thailand's highest security official said in an interview published Thursday.

Prasong Soonsiri, secretary-general of the National Security Council, also told the Nation Review, an English-language daily, that guerrilla attacks on Vietnamese positions deep in Cambodia prevented,

Hanoi from deploying large ground forces or tanks this year's offensive against guerrilla bases on the Thai-Cambodian border.

Guerrillas destroyed four million liters (1.06 million gallons) of fuel oil in attacks on provincial capitals, airports, depots, warehouses and logistics routes, Mr. Prasong said.

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KGB Offering Literary, Film Prizes

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — The KGB, the Soviet Union's secret police, has offered prizes for the best books and movies that deal with its internal security and foreign intelligence activities.

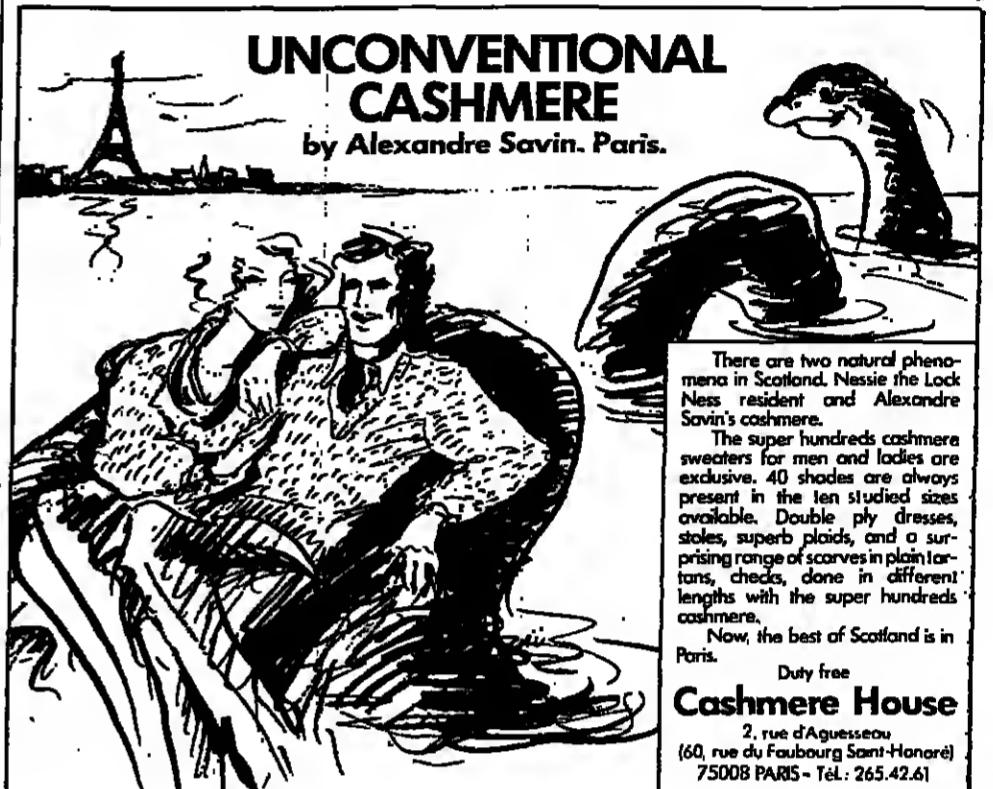
The KGB announced the competition in connection with plans for its 70th anniversary in late 1987.

The announcement was made May 16 in the weekly literary paper *Literaturnaya Gazeta*.

The paper said the competition was intended to raise the "ideological and artistic level" of books and films describing the work of the agency or its operatives and to attract writers and producers to this theme.

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WEEKEND

June 1, 1984

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Michael Frayn: On the Cutting Edge of Laughter

PROFITS
LONDON — "One of the most difficult things in writing comedy is moving between laughter and something more painful than laughter," Michael Frayn, author of comic articles, novels and plays, says. His new play, "Benefactors," which opened in London this spring, definitely moves on to something more painful than laughter but still elicits untimely giggles from audiences expecting a rippling farce on the order of Frayn's "Noises Off," which included sticking doors, falling trousers and a lot of business with sardines.

"Benefactors" is a comedy about the changes in outlook of two young, progressive English couples from 1968 to today: a comedy

MARY BLUME

but not a rib tickler. "When I first saw it, the audiences were laughing more than I wanted," Frayn said. During rehearsals he alarmed the cast by expressing the hope that they would get no laughs at all. He was, in part, joking.

This weekend Frayn goes to New York where "Noises Off" has won four Tony nominations. He will go to the award ceremonies with Tom Stoppard (seven nominations for "The Real Thing"), with whom he has several things in common: both started as journalists and have written plays about journalists; both are fascinated by philosophy, both have done translations (Frayn has translated "The Cherry Orchard" and "Three Sisters" as well as the latest Anouilh, which is currently on in London and will be on Broadway next season, probably with James Mason), and both write comic plots of mathematical symmetry. But while Stoppard dazzles with his brilliance, Frayn's is a quieter talent. He is tall, very soft-spoken, liberal and concerned in the manner of the two newspapers he used to write humorous columns for, *The Guardian* and *The Observer*.

"Benefactors" takes place mostly around the striped pine kitchen table where an idealistic architect out to rebuild a southeast London slum and his intelligent, helpful wife live. The other couple is what everyone helpful needs — people to help. Within the framework of 15 years of rethinking the building project, which reflects 15 years of liberal and social attitudes, the couples act on each other as affectionate predators. By the end, all and nothing has changed: the slum and the couples will be rehabilitated rather than remade, help is still offered and taken.

"Benefactors," Frayn said over morning coffee at Fortnum and Mason, has had some dusty reviews. "Some critics saw it as an attempt to satirize the middle classes, which is not my intention. I think everyone's had second thoughts about the redevelopment of society and the possibility of helping people. Helping people is elusive, sometimes it makes things worse. And it is a hard role to be played."

The architect who is out to remodel society — something that seemed quite possible 15 years ago — has been taken by some architects as an attack on the profession. Frayn, who is fascinated by

the process of construction and was part of a cooperative building scheme in the '60s, sees the architect as a symbol.

"The architect reflects the expectations and demise of the society he lives in. In this country architects have become lightning conductors of what we did, of those changes we now regard with revisionism." Frayn's view toward change is squarely in the middle. "People often think everything can be done, others think nothing can be done. I think somewhere in the middle is the truth about our relations with each other."

Frayn, 50, was reared in a London suburb and attended Cambridge, where he wrote for the celebrated Footlights Revue, learned Russian and argued about philosophy. Some years after Cambridge, Frayn, on a lecture tour for the British Council, ran into his old philosophy teacher in New Zealand and they had three happy days of philosophical debate. "His great skill was keeping me in the argument," Frayn says. In 1974, after he was established as a prize-winning humorous novelist and called "Constructions."

"No one wanted to publish it. Then no one wanted to read it. Reviewers didn't much like it," he says.

After Cambridge, Frayn worked for The Manchester Guardian when it was still published in Manchester. "Each year they took one graduate for a six month trial. The wonderful thing is you didn't get any training — you either learned or you didn't."

Frayn learned. He wrote about the launching of Sputnik from the Manchester point of view and attended demonstrations of a new Telex machine, in a Manchester library, which was to show its prowess by communicating with Moscow. Frayn's article consisted solely of reprinting the zany and incomprehensible discourse between the two machines.

The next step was clearly to become a humorous columnist in the vein of a North London Russell Baker. One of his novels, "Sweet Dreams," recently hit Anthony Burgess's list of the top 99 novels. Frayn thinks that "Sweet Dreams" is probably technically his best, though he prefers one about journalists with the oddly forgettable title, "Toward the End of Morning."

"It was called 'Against Entropy' in America. No one can remember that either."

He is now working on a rewrite of a play called "Balmoral" and renamed "Liberty Hall." It supposes that the Revolution occurred not in Russia in 1917 but in Britain and that Balmoral Castle has been turned into a home for seedy writers. It is visited by a smart-aleck journalist from the Russian capitalist press who is writing a mocking series about Britain.

Impressively prolific (he recently broke down and bought an electric typewriter), Frayn has also written fine television documentaries about such cities as Jerusalem, Vienna and Berlin. The Berlin film, which has been described as exceptional, reflects his feeling for structure, his main interest in the city being that so much of it is cut off or destroyed.

"Berlin in a way is the most intriguing city in the world. You look at it and say how did it get like this — you must reconstruct it as it was. It's an immensely visually engaging city because you are drawn into trying to find the answers. I imagine when it was an imperial city it was very ugly and didn't engage the imagination."

Television was the bridge between the novel and the play. "What is difficult in a play is to discover what you need to say and what you don't need. When you are used to writing for the page, you tend to be overexplicit."

"What a play is, is pure energy. A play only works insofar as it is a continuous burst of energy, sometimes in a quiet, oblique form. For this you have to have more ideas than in a novel at the start, more concentration. I am not claiming for a moment to have achieved this," he adds.

Translating Chekhov, Frayn says, was a great education. "What I learned from the late plays is something that surprised me — they're very closely plotted in that every line, every syllable is advancing the plot. It's like Racine — in the best of Racine, the thing is plot, plot. Chekhov's energy level is high, despite the fact that the later plays are lethargic and idleness."

Frayn's next production, which stars Ian McKellen and opens in London in July, is an adaptation of Chekhov's first, untitled play, which Frayn calls "Wild Honey." It has only been done in part, and the original, Frayn says, is six hours long.

"The original is a mess, terrible stuff and wonderful stuff together. It seemed to me it needed to be treated as a rough draft for one of my plays."

Frayn's comedy tends to be good-natured and forgiving. He is for the most part concerned with people who are, like himself, of the liberal left. "If you're going to write satirically, there's a lot to be said for writing about people who are close to oneself, who are like oneself, who are oneself."

"It's better than attacking an enemy. Attacking an enemy arouses a dreadful feeling of solidarity. Solidarity seems so warm but the more you look at it the more dangerous and destructive it is. There's a lot in 'Constructions' about the underside of what seems to be the positive emotions in benevolent activities."

When he was young, Frayn was further to the left and believed that wholesale change could be made to society. Now, as his work shows, he is more dubious.

"I suppose one of the interesting phenomena of the last 30 years has been the rise of the caring professions, the social workers. It's hard to think how society would work without them. But I suspect that social workers are depressed by the limits of what they do and the dependence they generate in their clients. It's one of the awful truths about society that if you do something for someone else, there is less reason for him to do it himself. This is not an argument for doing nothing but it is hard for the left to accept. The right accepts it."



Michael Frayn.

"Benefactors" illustrates this view; so, in its way, does the farce "Noises Off," which Frayn has described as being about the difficulty in keeping one's act going. Frayn does not argue for immobility; what he is saying is that it is impossible to seek change without considering the consequences and that these consequences are not accidental side effects.

He quotes from "Awakenings," a book by Oliver Sachs about the treatment of Parkinson's Disease victims with L-Dopa, a drug with miraculous and then frightening results. "The general conclusion is that there is no silver bullet, no drug that knocks out all symptoms, that there is no such thing as 'side' effects. My feeling is that this is true not only of medicine but of life. Whatever *demande* we take will have surprising results." It is at this point that laughter and something more painful than laughter naturally meet.

Short-Range Immortality for Sale

by Wayne King

Houston — All people dream of immortality, but what, thought Corky Anderson, a part-time drummer and sign painter in Estancia, New Mexico, of the ordinary fellow who has no chance at it?

What of the plain Joes and Janes of the world who are neither generals nor movie stars, nor captains of industry, those whose scribbled poems are never published, whose large and luminous thoughts on the nature of man, or maybe just a good recipe for barbecue spars, are never graven in stone for posterity?

What these people need, Anderson decided not long ago over a beer at the Blue Ribbon Bar with a few friends, is a time capsule. So he and his fellow seers have founded an enterprise, Timewaves Inc., to provide a spot where just plain anybody can have a shot at immortality — or at least another 100 years.

To this end, Anderson and his partners, who include his girlfriend, an Albuquerque lawyer and a local title-insurance agent, have acquired a plot of land in a trailer park along State Road 41 in Estancia, Population 837.

They intend to turn the plot of cracked earth and dry weeds into a repository for those ordinary bits and pieces that illuminate the life

of Everyman — his dog's paw prints, X-rays of an old football injury, whatever strikes the individual fancy. Tomorrow Hall, one of the partners, suggests that some people might even want to photocopy themselves.

The subscriber then sends the item to Timewaves (Box 632, Estancia, New Mexico 87016), which will copy it onto microfilm and bury the film in a time capsule in the trailer park. Arrangements can also be made to have the objects themselves interred. In 2085, somebody is to dig up the capsule and thumb through to the echoes of a century past. The cost for microfilming is \$7 a page.

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Still Checkmate for the Computer

by Lee Dembart

LOS ANGELES — In 1968, when computer scientists still thought that artificial intelligence was just around the corner, David Levy, a British international chess master, wagered \$1,000 that no machine would beat him at chess in the next 10 years.

When that deadline came and went and he was still undefeated, Levy was persuaded to renew the challenge until 1984. Additional backers were found, and a total of \$6,000 was offered to any computer that could beat Levy.

Meantime, using the brute force of comput-

ers to examine millions of positions, important advances were being made in computer chess. The development of extremely fast supercomputers aided the work.

Last fall, Cray-Blitz, using the new Cray X-MP, the world's fastest computer, became the world computer chess champion. The stage was set for a match with Levy, the last chance for a computer to defeat him and win the prize.

A four-game match was held in London recently. The result: Human 4, Computer 0.

The failure of the best computer chess program to defeat Levy underscores the difficulty in getting machines to think like people. Though the computer examines as many as 10 million

positions — far more than any human chess player can — before deciding on a move, there is something about the way the human analyzerizes the board that has so far not been captured in a program.

In playing chess, computers tend to make up in speed what they lack in cleverness. The approach has carried them far, but still leaves them unable to defeat the best human chess players.

"During the last few years I had come to believe more and more that it was possible for programs, within a decade, to play very strong

Continued on page 9

From Bordeaux to Paris, a Cyclist Chases After Glory

by Samuel Abt

PARIS — Most of the year, Maurice Le Guilloux thinks only of others: his wife, his two young daughters, his employer, the Vie Claire bicycle team. At work, among the 500 or so professionals who race throughout Europe from February to October, he continues to be selfless. In French, the language of cycling, he is not a star but an *équipier*, literally a teammate but actually a support rider, one of the men who earn their living by sacrificing their ambitions in the service of a leader.

At the lowest level, that of *menial* or *domestic*, the *équipier* fetches and distributes water bottles and raincoats during a race; when the team manager's car is blocked in traffic the *équipier* will relay instructions to the leader; if the leader has a flat, the *équipier* will give him the wheel from his own bicycle. At a higher level, the *équipier* will be sent after a rival on a breakaway, wearing him down with pursuit, increasing the pace for the riders left behind. At the highest level, the *équipier* rides at the side of his leader, helping him set his rhythm, preceding him up hills so that the leader can save strength by riding in the slipstream of the *équipier's* bicycle.

Le Guilloux has done all these tasks, and done them well. At the age of 34 and after 11 years as a professional, he is regarded as a model *équipier*.

"He's a team rider, really fantastic in his loyalty, always doing his job," says Greg Lemond, the professional world champion and a former teammate of Le Guilloux's. "He's a devoted team rider, and there's never a problem with him," says Bernard Hinault, four times the winner of the Tour de France and a longtime friend and leader to Le Guilloux. "For as long as I can remember, since I've ridden for Bernard I've never started a race with the hope of winning," Le Guilloux says in corroboration.

Sometimes Le Guilloux thinks about how he has never won a major race, how he rarely has the opportunity or strength to shine at the end of the day. "I wanted to do something in front of my public," he said a few years ago after a leg of the Tour de France in his native Brittany, "but I didn't have anything left. I have to do an *équipier's* job, and people don't always understand an *équipier's* job."

When he thinks about this he also realizes that he has become one of the elders of professional racing. How many seasons can be left? He thinks especially about the race he has consistently come closest to winning — the 386-kilometer (236-mile) one-day race from Bordeaux to Paris. Run partly during the night, Bordeaux-Paris is one of the most demanding of all races but he finished fifth in 1978, third in 1981 and second in 1982.

At these times, Le Guilloux, who thinks only of others most of the year, allows himself to think of Le Guilloux.

It's the one race where I can work for myself," he says. "There's no strategy in Bordeaux-Paris, no tactics. It's simply

each man for himself." He sits back in his chair and appears to enjoy the thought.

Le Guilloux is at his training camp, a hotel in the pine forests west of Bordeaux, just beyond the fields and chateaus of the wine country. In its isolation the hotel is perfect as a bus stop for group tours heading to the Atlantic beaches, for businessmen holding weekend seminars and for a cyclist preparing for an ordeal.

Businesslike, he ticks off the many hours of training he has spent in his week at the hotel before the race last Saturday. "I did 200 kilometers Monday, 380 on Tuesday, 100 on Thursday and just 60 today," about 12 hours before the race starts at 2:30 A.M. The training is divided between riding alone and following a motor bicycle; for 358 of its 586 kilometers, Bordeaux-Paris is run behind a motor bicycle, called a *Burden*.

"It's not only long, but hard, and you go so fast," Le Guilloux says. "Behind the *Burden* you can reach 65 kilometers an hour and there's no stopping, never. You just concentrate and pedal," he continues, screwing up his face and bunching his back as his hands reach for imaginary handlebars. "Your feet begin to burn terribly, and it's impossible to relax. You can't look around or breathe deeply for even 30 meters."

The wind changes constantly and you really get buffeted. A house by the side of the road, some trees, they change the wind. And then there's the traffic, the cars and trucks, that's very dangerous.

"And the tandem gets to you. Even eating is difficult. You're sitting down and you need the kind of food that takes two hours to get from here," he slices at his throat — "to here" — he jab at his stomach.

"I'll tell you, it's so difficult that all you want to do is sleep."

"I've spent three months preparing for the race. I've sacrificed so many chances to win small races in Brittany and make some money. The team has spent so much money on me. But if I knew that I would finish third in this race, I'd leave right now and go straight home."

"So why do I want to do it?" he repeats the question. "For the glory. More for the glory than for the sport or the money. What does the winner make? Ten thousand francs" — actually 17,000 francs (about \$2,000).

"It's the last great race," Le Guilloux says. "It's an inhuman race — the distance, the hardship, the danger. People love to watch it. It's the last legend of racing and a chance for me to become part of the legend."

Le Guilloux didn't mention it, but he was also seeking revenge. After his second place in Bordeaux-Paris in 1982, he had no doubt that his team, then Renault Gitane, would enter him last year. Instead, while he was riding in the Tour of Spain, he learned he had been passed over for a younger rider.

"I have no illusions left," Le Guilloux said then. "This was the chance of my career."

"I have to avoid thinking too much about it because I'm in Spain to help Bernard Hinault

and I don't have the right to waste my energy. If I give in to the blues, I'd have to believe my career has just ended."

At the end of the season, Le Guilloux joined Hinault in leaving Renault Gitane and moving to a new team, La Vie Claire. When Hinault called a press conference last October to announce the team, Le Guilloux was present, bursting to talk about another chance at Bordeaux-Paris.

Intensive training began three months ago. Le Guilloux was set back by an attack of nephritis that put him in the hospital for a week in April and took 5 kilograms (11 pounds) off his 6-foot, 75-kilogram frame.

"Despite all this, he's in good shape," says Paul Kochli, Le Guilloux's trainer with La Vie Claire. Basing his method on "the physiology of the body," Kochli is a manager of the new school in cycling. Nevertheless, he uses the old-school definition in talking about the Bordeaux-Paris race. "It's a test of perseverance," he says. "A ride knowing his limits and pushing himself right up to that line."

In final preparation, Le Guilloux will have a late lunch, then a massage and then he will try to nap. "It's difficult to sleep the evening before this race," he says. "I always try but haven't succeeded yet. Instead I pack my

things, concentrate my thoughts and pray for good weather."

He goes in to lunch, sitting with his masseur, his mechanic and Kochli next to a long table with 20 businessmen discussing that morning's sales seminar and *le marketing*. When his steak arrives, Le Guilloux — just a country boy — starts the businessness by noisily stropping his knife against his fork.

So much for Le Guilloux's prayers: It is raining hard when the 20 riders gather at 2 A.M. to get ready for the race. Nor has he managed to nap. He is intense as he adjusts his

TRAVEL

JUNE CALENDAR

AUSTRIA

VIENNA, Bösendorfer Hall (tel: 63.63.11).
RECITALS — June 7: Vuuko Sakai piano (Haydn, Mozart).
June 13: Harold Ossberger piano. Iogomar Koller harpsichord (Bach).
June 14: Markus Wolf violin, Christiane Schnell-Karja piano (Beethoven, Dvorak).
English Theatre (tel: 42.42.60).
THEATER — Through June: "Sleuth" (Shaffer).
Musikverein (tel: 65.81.90).
CONCERTS — June 2: Prague Philharmonic Orchestra and Choir, Václav Neumann conductor (Dvorak).
June 10: Vienna Philharmonic Orchestra and Choir, Herbert von Karajan conductor, José Carreras tenor (Verdi).
Statestoper (tel: 532.40).
BALLET — June 20, 21, 27: "Swan Lake" (Tchaikovsky).
OPERA — June 1, 5, 9: "Il Trovatore" (Verdi).
June 2 and 8: "Die Zauberflöte" (Mozart).
"Aida" (Verdi).
OPERA — June 8, 13, 16, 20, 24: "La Bohème" (Puccini).

BELGIUM

BRUSSELS, Opéra National (tel: 218.12.11).
OPERA — June 16, 19, 21, 24, 26, 29: "Così Fan Tutte" (Mozart).
Palais des Beaux-Arts (tel: 512.50.45).
CONCERT — June 3: National Opera Symphony Orchestra, Michael Schawinsky conductor, Ursula Gornik violin (Mozart, Britten, Beethoven).
EXHIBITION — To July 1: "Art des Steppes et des Oasis."

DENMARK

COPENHAGEN, Der Permanente (tel: 12.44.88).
EXHIBITION — To June 9: "Modern Czechoslovak Glass Sculpture." Royal Museum of Fine Arts (tel: 112.12.26).
EXHIBITION — To Oct. 21: "Richard Mortensen."
Tivoli Hall (tel: 15.10.12).
Tivoli Symphony Orchestra — June 1: Niels Møller conductor (Prokofiev, Haydn).
June 2: John Frandsen conductor (Dvorak).
June 3: Eifred Eckart-Hansen conductor (Telemann).
June 4: Ivan Fischer conductor (Mahler, Mendelssohn).

ENGLAND

LONDON, Barbican Centre (tel: 628.37.95).
Barbican Hall — June 9: London Symphony Orchestra, André Previn conductor, Douglas Cummings cello (Elgar).
June 10: London Concert Orchestra, Harry Rabinowitz conductor (Gershwin, Coward).
June 17: City of London Sinfonia, Malcolm Layfield conductor/violin (Bach, Vivaldi).
June 25: "D-Day Anniversary Concert," London Concert Orchestra, Band of the Welsh Guards, Harry Rabinowitz/Major D. Taylor conductors (includes rare archive film of D-Day Landings).
June 27: English Chamber Orchestra, Sir Alexander Gibson conductor, Barak Tuckwell horn (Mozart, Prokofiev).
Barbican Theatre — Royal Shakespeare Company — June 1, 2, 4, 5, 13, 14, 19, 20, 23: "Measure for Measure" (Shakespeare).
British Museum (tel: 636.15.55).
EXHIBITIONS — To Aug. 19: "Chinese Ivories from the Shang to the Qing." Coliseum (tel: 240.52.58).
London Festival Ballet — June 1 and 2: "Giselle" (Adam).
June 3-9: "Swan Lake" (Tchaikovsky).
June 10-16: "The Songstress Fan" (Elgar).
Royal Opera House (tel: 260.10.66).
Royal Opera — June 2, 6, 9, 12, 15, 18, 22: "Aida" (Verdi).
June 4: "Elisir d'Amore" (Donizetti).
Sir Gennady Evans baritone. June 8, 11, 14, 16: "Tosca" (Puccini).
June 24: "Anion Dolm International Gala." Tate Gallery (tel: 821.13.13).
EXHIBITIONS — To July 15: "Turner and the Human Figure." To July 9: "Beckmann's 'Carnival' 1920."

FINLAND

KUOPIO, Festival (tel: 22.02.10).
DANCE — June 4 and 5: Finnish National Ballet — "The Ugly Duckling."
June 4: Kol Demanna Dance Company, Israel.
June 6-9: Gyr Balle, Hungary.
June 7: Dance Theatre Rastikko.
June 8: Dance Group Jazz-Point.
June 9 and 10: Prague Chamber Ballet.
June 10: Dance Theatre Rollo.

FRANCE

PARIS, American Center (tel: 321.42.20).
DANCE — June 5-7: Joelle Ballon solo.
Musée de l'Opéra (tel: 561.03.00).
EXHIBITION — June 21-25: "International Roses."
Centre Frasco-Amerique (tel: 263.98.14).
MUSICAL — June 4-6, 12-14: "Carmen Jane" (ives).
Centre Georges Pompidou (tel: 277.12.33).
EXHIBITION — June 28-Sept. 24: "De Keuning."
DANCE — June 18-29: Murray Luis Dance Company/Lé Theatre Chorégraphique de Remiremont.
Jardin Shakespeare (tel: 264.91.49).
THEATER — June 6-24: "Twelfth Night" (Shakespeare).

WEEKEND

BOOKSHOPS

Brentano's
The American Bookshop
Also guides and luxury gifts
37, avenue de l'Opéra, 75002 Paris
Mon.-Sat. 10 a.m.-7 p.m.

• New Morning (tel: 523.56.39).
JAZZ — June 15 and 16: Chic Free man Quartet.
June 22 and 23: Dave Holland Quintet.
June 25 and 26: Al Blakey and The Jazz Messengers.
• Opéra (tel: 742.57.50).
OPERA — June 1, 4, 7, 11, 14: "Iphigenie et Taurine" (Gluck).
CONCERT — June 13: Ensemble Orchestral de Paris, Jean-Pierre Waller conductor (Debussy, Mozart).
• TEP (tel: 363.20.96).
JAZZ — June 14: Martial Solal, Joachim Kuhm.
• Théâtre des Champs-Elysées (tel: 723.36.36).
CONCERT — June 5: Ensemble Orchestra de Paris, Philippe Entremont conductor/soloist, Philip Bride violin (Mozart, Schubert).
Théâtre Musical de Paris (tel: 261.19.83).
CONCERT — June 2: Philadelphia Orchestra, Riccardo Muti conductor (Franck, Mahler).
June 4: Craic Philharmonic Orchestra, Krzysztof Penderecki conductor, Konstantin Kuksa violin (Penderecki).
June 5: Orchestre National de France/Chœurs de Radio France, Seiji Ozawa conductor (Debussy, Ravel).
June 7: Prague Philharmonic Orchestra and Choir, Iri Belohlavek conductor (Dvorak).
RECITALS — June 7: Jeffrey Campi piano.
June 24: Alma Petchersky piano.

GERMANY

BERLIN, Deutsche Oper (tel: 343.81).

OF SPECIAL INTEREST

OLYMPIC ARTS FESTIVAL

LOS ANGELES — This comprehensive cultural celebration, which runs from June 1 to August 12, includes the following events:
CONCERTS — June 11: Guarneri String Quartet (Beethoven).
June 18-21: The Hagen Quartet (Mozart, Schubert).
JAZZ — July 23: Olympic Jazz Marathon, includes Count Basie, Joe Williams, and the Crusaders.
OPERA — July 9-20: Royal Opera of Covent Garden — "Turandot" (Puccini)/"Peter Grimes" (Britten)/"Die Zauberflöte" (Mozart).
THEATER — Royal Shakespeare Company — June 7-23: "Much Ado About Nothing" (Shakespeare)/"Cyrano de Bergerac" (Rostand).
June 13-24: Le Théâtre du Soleil — "Richard III"/"Twelfth Night"/*Henry IV Part I" (Shakespeare).
June 26 and 27: Royal Winnipeg Ballet.
June 26-27: London Contemporary Dance Theatre.
July 2 and 3: Merce Cunningham Dance Company.
July 6 and 7: Korean National Dance Company.
July 11 and 12: Groupe Emile Dubois.
July 25 and 26: San Francisco Ballet.
July 29-Aug. 2: The Joffrey Ballet.
Aug. 4 and 5: Twyla Tharp Dance Company.

OPERA — June 1, 10, 12: "Der Barfüßer von Sevilla" (Rossini).
June 2, 7: "Swan Lake" (Tchaikovsky).
June 16, 19: "Die Sangkara Fan" (Elgar).
Royal Opera House (tel: 260.10.66).
Royal Opera — June 2, 6, 9, 12, 15, 18, 22: "Aida" (Verdi).
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June 24: "Anion Dolm International Gala." Tate Gallery (tel: 821.13.13).
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nia — to Go

On Safari in and Over Kenya

by Michael T. Kaufman

NAIROBI — Several years ago, when I first heard about hot-air balloon safaris over the game-filled plains of Kenya, the idea struck me as being like a submarine cruise around Manhattan Island: interesting, but what's the point?

Still, having enjoyed game viewing from cars and lodges in the three years that I lived in Kenya, and having once spent a pleasant morning ballooning with a political candidate in New York, I decided on a recent return to Africa to book myself onto a safari balloon in the spirit of those who, like George Leigh Mallory, ascend things because they are there.

At the very least, I thought, I will have the opportunity to see once again that quintessential African landscape of flat-top acacia trees, high grasses and teaming game on the drive toward the Tanzanian border. Through a travel agency in Nairobi I reserved a spot in one of two wicker baskets that are carried aloft every dawn in the dry season at Keekorok Lodge in the Masai Mara game park. Each balloon carries five passengers and a pilot. Another company offers similar game-viewing rides in two balloons each morning at Masai Serena, a lodge at the other end of the park.

I picked Keekorok because, for one thing, it was the first to offer balloon safaris. Alan Root, a naturalist filmmaker, instituted the rides as a commercial venture after he had used a balloon to film migrating wildebeest. Another attraction of Keekorok Lodge is the tented accommodations it offers. The lodge has luxurious cottages and a swimming pool, but what I like best are the permanent tents, each with its own adjacent flush toilet and hot-water shower.

The tents also have electric lights, telephones and, as in the cottages, morning tea or coffee served at bedside. Despite such conveniences, the tents evoke a sense of the bush. Lying on one of the cots at night, a visitor can hear the snorts and animal footfalls outside, comfortable in the knowledge that an armed *askari*, or watchman, is on patrol.

Since I had been warned that the balloon flights were sometimes canceled because of rain or excessive wind, I made sure I would be ready to fly on two mornings, booking the tent for two days. I then borrowed a Peugeot station wagon from a friend and drove down. Visitors can fly to the lodge in an air taxi, but I recommend going overland. Although the road is pitted and dangerous, the scenery is spectacular. Small tour buses make the trip regularly, taking about five or six hours to cover the 150 miles (245 kilometers) from Nairobi. Visitors can drive rented cars at their own pace, but they should be aware that there are long, desolate stretches of unpaved and often washed-out roads.

After checking that the car had a jack, a spare tire and a spare fan belt, I set off with some trepidation, which gave way within a half-hour to wonder as I started down the escarpment road to the Rift Valley. This stretch, just north of Nairobi, has always thrilled me with what must be one of the most dramatic prospects in the world. One drives past the farms and thick forest of the highlands, and suddenly the road goes up and down. Off to the west and far down lies the flat valley with its fields and occasional hillocks stretching to the horizon beneath a clear blue sky and high equatorial sun.

As the descent continues, herds of cows and goats and perhaps gazelles can be seen as dots on the plain and in the lee of the cliffs. At the bottom is a small Roman Catholic chapel built by Italian prisoners of war confined in Kenya by the British in the 1940s. It is a beautiful little chapel in a beautiful setting, and to me it suggests that, considering where else they might have been, the prisoners who built it were happy to be where they were.

Just beyond the chapel a paved road increasingly pitted road leads across the valley past a satellite transmitting station toward the Massai town of Narok. From there an unpaved and rutted track leads to Massai Mara park. Within a few miles of Narok and onward to the end of the journey, groups of Massai appear, walking in and out of the bush, alone, in twos or threes or following their cattle.

On this trip I noticed that many were wearing blue plastic raincoats instead of their traditional pink sheets, and many carried umbrellas instead of spears or *rungu* (knob-headed clubs) made from the roots of trees.

The women in one Massai village had placed posters on trees advertising that they would welcome visitors and that for a fee they would pose for photographs. I did not stop, I took this as another sign of the inevitable erosion of Massai culture. Proud nomads were being pressured into staying put by understandable and even progressive land-use policies.

Is a stationary Massai a Massai? I wondered. I picked up an old Massai hitchhiker, a leathery man with holes in his earlobes, who smoked store-bought cigarettes. We had no language in common so we rode in silence until, after 30 miles or so, he stopped me on the shoulder, gestured to me to stop, thanked me with his hand to his heart and disappeared into the bush. I do not know where he came from or where he was going, and I think that if I had not picked him up he would have walked the entire distance. He must have been more than 60 years old.

Check and Mate, Computer

grand master chess," Levy said by trans-Atlantic telephone. "But having played the thing now, my feeling is that a human world chess champion losing to a computer program in a serious match is a lot further away than I thought."

"Most people working on computer chess are working on the wrong lines," said Levy, 39, who was rated an international master when he was a competitive chess player. "If more chess programmers studied the way human chess masters think and tried to emulate that to some extent, then I think they might get further."

But Robert Hyatt, a computer scientist at the University of Southern Mississippi in Hattiesburg, the principal developer of Cray-Blitz, is putting his faith in still-faster machines soon to be available, including the Cray X-MP4 and the Cray 2. With the Cray 2, he said, the program will be able to examine 100,000 positions a second, twice what it can do now.

Despite its speed, Cray-Blitz examines all positions for four moves ahead and can then look as many as 20 moves further for selective positions involving checks and captures. It does all this within the time allowance of a standard tournament in which each player gets 2 hours to make his first 40 moves.



Illustration by La Mouche

By the time he left I was not yet officially in the game park, but along the road there was plenty of life: a herd of zebras, some straggling wildebeest and, mostly, little gazelles with their tails swishing like scorpions.

Inside the park the numbers increased. I stopped in watch 12 elephants. A little farther on I spotted an antelope whose luridly proud appearance I had forgotten. I laughed at the sight of the blue-horned and yellow-breasted animal with front legs longer than his hind ones — a topi. I was surprised and pleased that the name came back to me.

By now, the wildebeest were everywhere, more common than pigeons, thousands of them, moving in strands, forming brigades, battalions, divisions, legions — all heading south for the sweet young grasses.

With many stops along the way, I arrived at Keekorok in time for dinner and a briefing for the next day's lift-off. One of the pilots, a young man named Derek, told me I would be awakened at 5 A.M. and served breakfast. Then we would drive to see the balloons inflated with hot air and we would be airborne at 6. We would fly whichever way the breezes waffled us for about an hour, and after the balloons landed we would be served a champagne breakfast by staff members who would follow our flight in trucks.

After a good night's sleep, I met the other passengers. They were an eager group of 9 Americans, the youngest of whom appeared to be in her 60s. We were driven by truck to a grassy field where ground crews were untangling 2 orange, nonflammable nylon balloons, which measured about 150 feet (45 meters) from top to bottom.

The crews blew in hot air from torches, and gradually, as the sun peeped over the horizon, the balloons also rose. Five passengers and the pilot entered the wicker basket of the first balloon. The pilot turned on the burner for a sharp blast, and the crew let go. With the hiss of the flame we rose, skimming over the tree-tops.

We watched as the second balloon lifted off, and Derek, our pilot, communicated through a walkie-talkie with the other craft. He turned off the burner, and we moved slowly and silently in tandem with the other balloon. Below us lay the sinewy, moving strands of wildebeest. From heights that ranged from 30 in 1,000 feet above the ground they could be seen streaming in complex patterns.

When we talked, we talked in whispers, not wanting to break the silence that reigned in the panoramic expanse. We could see in every direction to far horizons, and while below us there was movement, the only noise was the occasional burst of the flame burner to take us upward. We were eavesdropping on the animals below, and with only one exception they were oblivious to the intrusion.

The exception was a group of elephants. They ran from us, and the old matrarchal cow snorted, her ears flapping in anger and defiance. She kept herself between the balloon and the younger elephants.

"Elephants are the only animals who seem in mind us," said Derek. "Perhaps it's because

this balloon is the only thing they have ever seen that is bigger than they are."

The walkie-talkie reported that the other balloon had spotted a kill: the carcass of a gazelle. We found it and then noticed three dozing lions nearby. The wind was blowing us gently toward them, and Derek pointed out a remarkable drama. Two cheetahs, apparently hunting, had come across a chain of wildebeest. The cat, which might have taken a young calf if the wildebeest had been scattered, was no match for the multitudes. Every time the cheetahs approached too close to the bearded antelope, they would be charged. It appeared that the wildebeest were playing with the cheetah, one of which leaped into a tree for refuge. Then the wind blew us away.

And so it went. To my surprise it was interesting beyond novelty, offering not just new sensations of quiet flight but new perspectives of nature's expansive abundance. We had seen the morning break on fields rippling with life. The view aloft was totally different from the view at ground level.

As to the physical sensation, it was not unlike riding a moderately paced elevator. Inside the wicker basket, the passenger is aware mostly of the vertical motion though, of course, the balloon is moving horizontally as well. The pilot has control only over the ups and downs; the breezes determine lateral direction. To raise the balloon, the pilot turns on the burner overhead, which shoots a flame upward. Within 15 seconds there is a steady, gentle pull upward. As the air cools, the apparatus drops gently.

The most exciting moments were when we rose the first 50 feet, passing just over the upper branches of trees, and when we landed and Derek ordered us to squat on the bottom of the basket. There was hardly a bump as the basket was grasped by the ground crew.

From the drifting balloon, the land, which can look much the same at ground level, was revealed in relief with its gullies, rivers and copes. The morning haze cleared during the flight, and the hills in the distance along the Tanzanian border came into clearer focus. The views were often panoramic, with herds of game rather than individual animals providing the dynamic element. But then, as the balloon drifted down, specific drama became apparent — a baby elephant nudged in safety by its mother, vultures polishing off yesterday's kill, or a warthog family, with babies in a line, heading for water.

I suffer mildly from acrophobia, but I had no trouble at all on the flight. One fellow passenger, a resolute and adventurous woman of more than 70, fainted. She said she was becoming dizzy and then slumped to the floor of the basket. Derek radioed the ground crew that he was coming down. By the time we landed the woman had recovered, but she was taken in the truck to rest and we lifted off again.

When it was finally time to end the ride, Derek radioed the crew again and they were there to grab our basket when we landed. ■

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TRAVEL

In Madrid, a Royal Pharmacy

by Anne Sinclair Mehdevi

MADRID — Probably the only drug store in the world that requires an entrance fee (26 pesetas, the equivalent of 17 cents) is the Royal Pharmacy in Madrid. The reason is that there is no door to the street — the pharmacy is inside the Palacio Real, the royal palace, and was meant for blue-blooded residents only. In order to get an aspirin, the tourist has to buy a ticket for the whole royal palace tour, which includes dozens of salons, bedrooms, dining rooms and music rooms.

For those who get that cloying feeling at overexposure to lavish 18th-century bad taste, there is a bonus in store — the pharmaceutical museum beneath the pharmacy. Once the ticket is in hand, the visitor can skip the tour and by turning immediately left after the entrance arch find himself in the small museum, no more than 6 rooms plus a library of 2,000 volumes.

One enters first a laboratory with ancient stills, ovens and all sorts of odd-shaped paraphernalia for extracting medicine from raw materials. One bronze mortar is so large that the pestle must be worked by a pulley attached in the ceiling.

Other rooms are filled, floor to cornice, with containers of all shapes and sizes: from a queen's rouge pot in great urns used for storing rice and coffee — both classified as part of the pharmacopeia.

The museum owes its existence to King Philip II, who established the first palace pharmacy in 1594. The palace and most of the pharmaceutical equipment were destroyed by fire a century and a half later, and the present contents of the museum are almost all the legacy of Charles IV, an otherwise forgettable king whose homely face andubby form are well known only because his court painter was

Guadalupe.

In 1808 Napoleon's troops invaded Spain and Charles abdicated. He gave the pharmacy's instruments, vases and medicines to those who hid them from the French. In 1813 when Napoleon's brother Joseph fled, the pharmaceutical equipment was brought out of hiding and the museum set up.

One is inclined to forget that the pharmacopeia, with its knowledge of microbiology, its antibiotics and chemically synthesized medicines, is of relatively recent origin.

Quinine, for example, was discovered in Peru in the 17th century but was not artificially produced until 1944. The conquistadors found

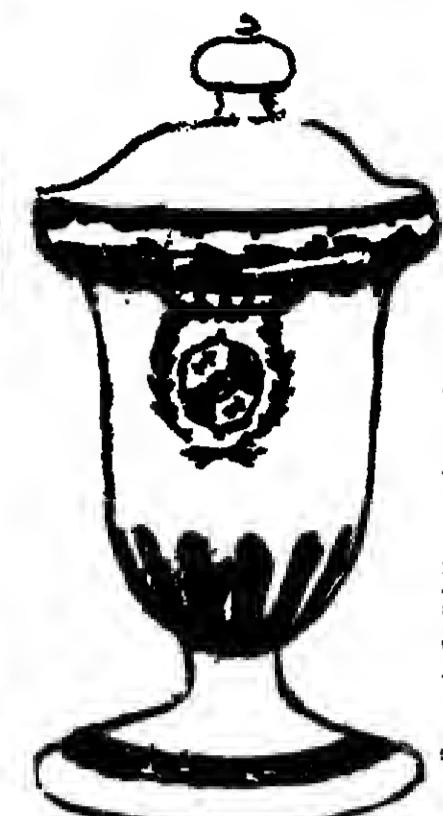


Illustration by F. Melhado

every pill and elixir dispensed in palace residents over many decades.

One queen, Isabella II, was devoted to homeopathy, by the school of medicine that holds that, if given in minute quantities, like cures like. Isabella had designed an inlaid suitcase holding more than 3,000 tiny vials, each fitted in a minuscule slot. One cannot help but admire the beauty and ingenuity of this carrying case; one also wonders how she could possibly have suffered from 3,000 diseases.

The Museo de Farmacia, in the Palacio Real, Calle Baile, is open every day of the week from 10 A.M. to 12:45 P.M. and from 4 P.M. to 5:45 P.M.

Babylon, Between Iraq and a Hard Place

BABYLON, Iraq — The guns of the Iraq-Iran war cannot be heard in Babylon, where armies of the Persian emperor Cyrus once trod in triumph on their way to Jerusalem and where Alexander established the capital of his empire. But the conflict is felt here.

The brick heaps of past splendor are littered by cigarette butts, wrapping paper and empty soft-drink cans because the many artisans who used to tidy up the Gate of the Goddess Ishtar have gone either to war or to more urgent business in Baghdad, 55 miles (about 90 kilometers) north.

Now, instead of a tour guide, a clerk wordlessly ushers visitors through the reconstructed gate, built of bricks and painted blue with bas-relief symbols in russet brown or corn yellow.

Before the war, Iraq sought to revive the ancient glory of Babylon, whose pre-Islamic heritage is claimed by the secular regime of President Saddam Hussein. Now the fighting has halted the extensive restoration of the turreted-brick ruins, including the Street of Processions, which once led chariots, horsemen and foot soldiers to the walls of palaces and temples beside the Euphrates River. ■

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JORDAN

A SPECIAL REPORT

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A canal constructed by the Jordan Valley Agricultural Project.

Water: Ancient Source of Tension

By John K. Cooley

"WER is not necessary to life but rather life it," the French poet and aviator Antoine Saint-Exupéry wrote on the basis of his experience in arid countries. His obsession highlights a fundamental of Middle Eastern politics that has lately been forgotten by everyone except Israel and its Arab neighbors. Indeed, long after oil runs out, water likely to cause wars, cement peace, make and break empires and alliances in the end, as it has for thousands of years.

Constant struggle for the waters of the Jordan, Litani, Orontes, Yarmuk and other life-giving Middle East rivers, little understood outside the region, was a principal cause of the 1967 Arab-Israeli war and could hearken a new all-out conflict. It is also a aspect of the Palestinian question and of struggle over the future of the West Bank.

In 1947 many an attempt has been made to write peace documents or draw new cease-fire agreements between Israel and its neighbors. Each time, the water question has had a block agreement. While the need for a fair, overall water-sharing program only grows more apparent, it seems less stable, as water issues are aggravated by political tensions and by the fact that, while neighbors' consumptions are rapidly rising, Israel still consumes roughly five times as much water per capita as each of its less industrialized and less intensively farmed neighbors.

The major project Israel has proposed is some of its water and hydroelectric problems poses some potentially serious difficulties for Jordan. This project, as the Mid-Dead Canal would be, a water conduit linking the Mediterranean near Gaza with the saline Dead Sea. The canal would use the drop of about 1,300 feet in the water flows east into the Dead Sea to drive electric turbines. At the time the project was designed, Israeli Finance Minister Pinhas Sapir said the canal would compensate the Dead Sea for the diversion of the Jordan River into the (Israeli) diversion stem."

Yet the plan has alarmed the Arab states, especially Jordan. They have studied delay, or halting the project. Specifically, Jordan fears that the rise in the level of the Dead Sea, used by the influx of Mediterranean water, will destroy the phosphate extraction and other chemical industries Amman has built on its side of the Dead Sea opposite Israel's technical and nuclear complexes at Arad and Aqaba. This fear was heightened by the

confirming findings of a 1981 Israeli parliamentary commission report.

Jordanians have also feared for the last two generations that the Mid-Dead Canal would ruin Jordan's already well-advanced plans for reclaiming for Jordanian agriculture much of the salt-saturated Wadi Araba region southeast of the Dead Sea and would pollute much of the still-fresh waters of the Jordan Valley's streams and aquifers. Israel's economic planning already takes these effects into account; Jordan's economy would need to make costly adjustments.

The Middle East's water problems are regional, deriving from common sources, and cannot be regarded solely as an Arab-Israeli problem. In fact, the Arab states have quarreled among themselves about water. But the water problem's Arab-Israeli dimension is vitally important and is rooted in Israel's original division of Jordan River waters after 1948. Since the Palestinian Arabs displaced during the Israeli war of independence and their Arab supporters considered the Israeli state illegitimate, they persistently decried the unilateral diversion of the Jordan as completely illegal and utterly nefarious. The Israelis responded that the surrounding Arabs were never willing to let Israel live in peace, that most remained in a state of war with Israel and that Israel never intended to expand the East Ghor Canal and to control flooding.

The first stage of this Jordan Valley Development Plan, one of the more successful ventures funded in part by U.S. foreign aid in the Mideast, was finished by 1980, including the King Talal Dam and a Zarqa triangle irrigation project. Indeed, by 1981, plastic tunnels, greenhouses and drip irrigation, once a sure sign of Israeli-farmed territory, had spread through the valley on the East Bank, enabling Jordan to export large amounts of fruits and vegetables to other Arab states and beyond.

Jordan's current 1981-1985 national development plan provides for investing about \$1.6 billion in agriculture and boosting agricultural income by about 7 percent annually, mainly through expanding the irrigated zone in the Jordan Valley and southern Ghor region. But water is still a scarce commodity in Jordan, and by the mid-1970s water rationing in big cities like Amman and Irbid attest to the need for major new water source.

So in 1978 the kingdom put the Magara Dam back on the agenda of the Jordan Valley Commission's seven-year (1975-1982) plan. Preliminary work began in 1976. The Carter administration then began to take the same kind of special interest in Mideast water displayed by President Dwight Eisenhower in the 1950s. U.S. planners could not only help Jordanian agriculture by controlling the Yarmuk River.

Between the June 1967 war, the causing of attrition and, finally, the outbreak of fighting between Jordan and the PLO, which led in 1970-1971 to King Hussein's final expansion of the guerrillas, the late 1960s and early 1970s were a disaster for the Jordanians and for the mid-1970s water rationing in the Jordan Valley over the long run is to return to the idea of damming the Yarmuk River.

(Continued on Next Page)

John K. Cooley has covered the Middle East for many years. This article is excerpted from the Spring 1984 issue of *Foreign Policy*.

King's Position Leads U.S. to Delay Regional Peace Initiative

By Bernard Gwertzman

WASHINGTON — There is an uneasy silence in Washington these days about the Middle East, after seeming to be preoccupied most of the last two years with *that* but the problems of Lebanon and the Arab-Israeli conflict. The Reagan administration, the Congress, the press and the public have suddenly appeared to be interested in the region. It has usually dropped out of political vocabulary here. President Ronald Reagan can be a press reference and not I asked, a word about it. State Department officials who a few months ago were talking with minute-by-minute precision the discussions for a Lebanon government admit ignorance about what is now in the Lebanon cabinet.

But the factor that finally led Washington to give up hopes of accomplishing anything now about the Middle East was the public disaffection by King Hussein with the U.S. administration's Middle East

policies, evinced publicly by the monarch, first in a scathing New York Times interview in mid-March and then repeated to other publications.

To make up for the political defeat in Lebanon, the White House and the State Department had both held out the vision, however unreal, that the administration could do something about reviving the dormant Middle East "peace process," in which Jordan would play a starring role. The net result of King Hussein's statements was put in abeyance, probably until after the U.S. elections, any thought of a new Middle East alliance.

But the factor that finally led Washington to give up hopes of accomplishing anything now about the Middle East was the public disaffection by King Hussein with the U.S. administration's Middle East

Many times in the past, Jordan has been regarded as a likely candidate for a peacemaker's role, either by the United States, or by King Hussein, but each time something has happened to deprive Jordan of the opportunity. Following its disastrous intervention in the 1967 Arab-Israeli war on the side of Egypt, Jordan found itself without the West Bank. After the UN Security Council in November 1967 passed Resolution 242 calling on Israel to withdraw from lands occupied in the war, in return for secure and recognized borders, Jordan saw itself being able to retrieve its captured territory to return for a political accord with Israel. But that hope vanished when Egypt under Nasser was unwilling to negotiate with the Israelis and King Hussein dared not risk doing so by himself.

In 1974 and 1975, when Israel signed disengagement accords with Egypt and Syria in the aftermath of the 1973 war, King Hussein virtually pleaded with Henry A. Kissinger to include Jordan in the process. But faced with the reluctance of the Labor government in Israel to face

the electorate over giving up land in the West Bank, and the desire of President Anwar Sadat of Egypt to keep Israel focused on negotiations with Egypt, Mr. Kissinger made the mistake of not doing anything for King Hussein. In turn, that led to the move of the Arab summit meeting in Rabat in October 1974 to strip the West Bank and Gaza from Jordanian responsibility and to make the Palestine Liberation Organization the foremost responsible for recovering those lands.

In 1978, after the Camp David accords between Egypt and Israel, President Jimmy Carter desperately wanted to find a part for King Hussein in the drama about to unfold. He sent his secretary of state, Cyrus R. Vance, to the region to offer him the chance. But King Hussein refused to join unless he had prior assurances that Israel would give up all the occupied lands, something that was impossible to envisage so long as Prime Minister Menachem Begin's Likud bloc with its proprietary view of the West Bank to Israel, was in power. Zbigniew Brzezinski, Mr. Carter's national security adviser, said in anger that King Hussein wanted everything on a silver platter.

King Hussein's next chance came after President Reagan's Middle East speech of September 1, 1982, when he called on Jordan to join the stalled talks between Egypt and Israel over the future of the West Bank. As an incentive, Jordan, Mr. Reagan said that the United States envisaged an eventual association between Jordan and the Palestinians on the West Bank. For several months, King Hussein negotiated with Yasser Arafat — the leader of the PLO, whose base of operations had been wiped out in Lebanon —

in the hope of working out a joint approach for joining the talks. But in the end, the PLO balked and King Hussein, never one to go it alone, also dropped out in April 1983. Although King Hussein was not criticized, his move caused serious disappointment in Washington. U.S. officials had hoped, probably unrealistically, that the Jordanian leader would make the bold move.

Earlier this year, King Hussein thought of trying again to get a role in the peace process, but apparently gave up when the Americans were forced out of Lebanon. But the way the king decided in part some distance between himself and Washington produced much resentment in the United States. Paradoxically, the trouble resulted from a decision by President Reagan and his senior advisers to focus U.S. attention on Jordan, and away from the embarrasment of Lebanon. In early March, the administration announced that it was going ahead with the sale to Jordan of 1,613 Stinger shoulder-fired anti-aircraft missiles valued at \$133 million, even though the sale was opposed by Israel's supporters in Congress.

On March 13, Mr. Reagan spoke to a major U.S. Jewish organization meeting in Washington and urged it to support the sale of the Stingers to Jordan. He warned that Syria, after its success in Lebanon, was "trying to lead a radical effort to dominate the region through terrorism and intimidation aimed, in particular, at America's friends."

"One such friend," he said, is King Hussein of Jordan, who is crucial to the peace process. For that very reason, Jordan, like Israel, is confronted by Syria and faces military threats and terrorist attacks. Since the security of Jordan is crucial to the security of the

region, it is in America's strategic interest — and I believe it is in Israel's strategic interest — for us to help meet Jordan's legitimate needs for defense against the growing power of Syria and Iran."

The administration viewed that speech as a major show of political fortitude by a president in an election year. That is why Washington was so stunned when King Hussein was two days later castigated the United States for being too pro-Israel to be effective as a mediator, and said that he would not join the peace talks until the United States got Israel to halt its settlement activity in the West Bank and to agree ahead of time to negotiate a pull-back consistent with Resolution 242. Even though the administration could sympathize with King Hussein's frustrations, it nevertheless announced a week later that the Stinger sales were being canceled, given the anti-Jordanian mood in Congress.

There still are plans to provide Jordan with the means to equip a Gulf strike force to aid friendly Arab governments in case of local insurrections. And officials still talk about reviving the peace process eventually. But some thoughtful officials say that whoever is the American president next January will have to take a long, hard look at the Middle East and see if the code words and the assumptions that have existed since Resolution 242 was passed are still viable. For instance, King Hussein repeatedly insists that the United States is committed, as the result of its role in brokering 242, to forcing Israel to give up virtually all of the West Bank to return for peace. But is it practical any more, they say, for such a solution to be demanded, given the heavy Israeli presence in the West Bank?

about this, he would not allow it."

Mr. Masarweh launched an economic weekly, al-Uruk, which was banned after fewer than two dozen issues just before the Reagan plan was announced in September 1982; no reason was given, he said, but he believes his criticism of U.S. policy offended the authorities.

Other editors maintain that the only bar is on criticism of the royal family. But no firm guidelines exist; it is not clear, for example, how the government would react to attacks on Jordan's unconditional support for Iraq in the Gulf war.

Jordan, facing a threat on its northern border from Syria, Iraq's

(Continued on Next Page)

West Bank, Palestinian Issues Remain Key Obstacles to Peace

By Robert Holloway

AMMAN — Jordan, in the words of a former prime minister, "is the first shock absorber for the Palestinian problem." More than half of its 2.6 million citizens are of Palestinian origin and many have relatives living under Israeli occupation on the West Bank, itself part of Jordan until 1967.

"We are affected by the occupation every day of our lives," said a Jordanian journalist who is distantly related to one of the leaders of the Palestine Liberation Organization. "You cannot separate Jordan and the West Bank in human terms, although they are distinct political entities."

When King Hussein reconvened the lower house of the parliament in January after an interruption of almost 10 years, many outside Jordan naturally associated the move with the failure of the king's talks last year with the PLO chairman, Yasser Arafat, on President Ronald Reagan's proposal to link Jordan and the West Bank in a confederation.

The king had prorogued the lower house in November 1974, when an Arab summit declared the PLO the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people. He did not, however, dissolve the House of Representatives, half of whose 60 members had been elected in West Bank constituencies before the occupation. If the PLO, bitterly divided since its expulsion from Beirut, was unable to accept the Reagan proposal, the king (or so it was thought) might seek a mandate from the West Bank deputies to enter talks with Israel on Palestinian autonomy.

The recall of the parliament, however, opened a public debate that has revealed strong opposition to the Reagan plan. Although political parties still may not contest elections, Moslem fundamentalists scored impressive victories over dozens of rival candidates to three of the eight by-elections held to March to replace dead East Bank deputies, and an Arab nationalist won a fourth seat. A source close to the king refused to private this month, "American credibility is not zero; it is minus."

The elections were held to avert a constitutional crisis. Only 47 deputies were still alive and a dozen of those are more than 70 years old. The king's authority is unchallenged, even by the Communist groups that he tolerates, but Jordan remains a constitutional monarchy; had only eight West Bank deputies been unable to travel to Amman, the House of Representatives would have lacked a quorum. Since the Israelis will not permit elections on the West Bank, vacancies are filled by candidates chosen by the parliament.

Information Minister Leila Sharaf said that this was "only one inhibition to developing democracy, which is a process of education; a new generation has grown up without elections and is hungry for

rights." Jordan's population is highly educated.

The turnout in the by-elections, the first in which women could vote, was 43 percent, more than twice as large as, for instance, in recent polling for the upper house of Jordan until 1967.

But while the government says it plans elections at the regional and village levels, and while it asserts that victories by fundamentalists prove that "there was no interference" in the by-elections, it has announced no timetable for a full parliamentary shakeout.

Fair controls on the news media remain at its disposal, moreover; and if the business community was pleased to see the replacement of

the interventionist Prime Minister Mudar Badran in January, his successor, Ahmad Obaidat, is like Mr. Badran, a former head of the intelligence service. "This is still a police state," remarked one businessman.

But almost everyone agrees, a

benign one.

Tarek Masarweh, a columnist for the daily al-Rai and a severe critic of the former government's economic policies, complained that "there is no strong opposition."

"People do not feel involved; you might ask, what is the difference between a Jordanian and a tourist?" he said. But, he added, "people genuinely love the king; when things go wrong, the common reaction is to say if the king knew

about this, he would not allow it."

Mr. Masarweh launched an economic weekly, al-Uruk, which was banned after fewer than two dozen issues just before the Reagan plan was announced in September 1982; no reason was given, he said, but he believes his criticism of U.S. policy offended the authorities.

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Jordan, facing a threat on its northern border from Syria, Iraq's

(Continued on Next Page)

last year, representing the third straight year of flat earnings. But this year is expected to show the first real increase in four years, with sales contracts during the first quarter indicating annual sales of 6.4 million tons to 1984. At least 1.2 million tons of this will be sold to the new chemical fertilizer industry at Aqaba, which will transform it into exportable chemical fertilizers.

The potash industry at the Dead Sea has also come on stream, and in the coming several years these three big mineral exporters and the new cement plant at Rashidiyah will start contributing handsomely to Jordan's export revenues.

Thus, Jordan can soon anticipate reaping the rewards of the last eight years of high capital imports and international borrowing that were required to finance these and other large productive industries, such as the Jordan Valley integrated development project.

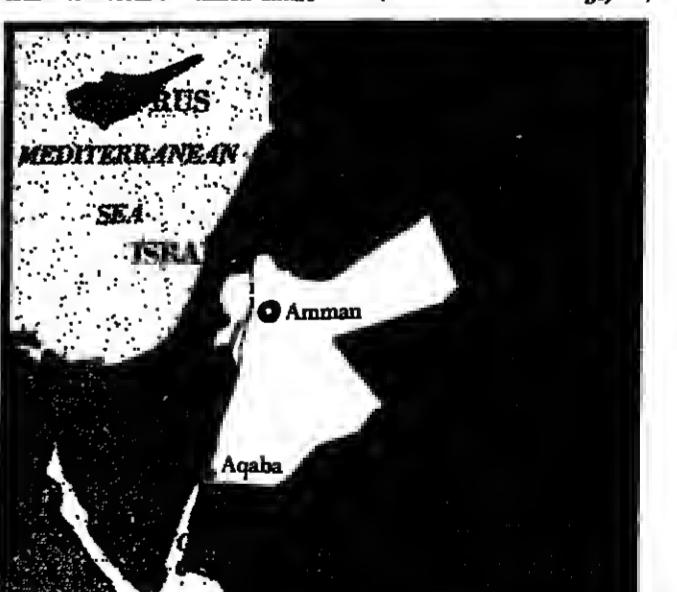
The previous brisk annual increase to imports has also slowed down. Last year's imports were worth 1.103 billion dinars, against 1.142 billion dinars in 1982. The bill for Jordan's oil imports alone was 205 million dinars last year, or more than the country's total domestic exports. The improving prospects of finding commercial quantities of oil in the northeastern Jordanian area of the country, based on some positive test wells drilled this year, has been a comforting note.

The reduced domestic activity was aggravated by a drop in exports, due to factors such as the slowdown in the Gulf economies, cutback imports by Iraq, poor relations with Syria and a generally weak international market for phosphates. Jordan's single biggest export item.

Domestic exports last year dropped from 186 million dinars to 160 million dinars. The biggest factor in this respect was the halving of exports to Iraq, from 67 million dinars in 1982 to about 30 million dinars last year. Re-exports were also down in 1983, at 50 million dinars, against 79 million dinars the previous year.

Phosphate exports of 3.7 million dinars were worth 57 million dinars

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BASIC DATA

INDUSTRY: The most important activity is processing potash and other minerals. There is a large chemical fertilizer plant in Aqaba.

The principal crops are wheat, barley, vegetables, olives and fruit (mainly grapes and citrus fruits). Agricultural production in the Jordan Valley has increased considerably in recent years due to the extension of East Ghor Canal and the King Talal Dam.

TOURISM: In 1980, 1.6 million foreigners visited Jordan. International-class hotels have been built to cater for the tourists visiting the archaeological sites of East Jordan and the resort of Aqaba, and for businessmen visiting Jordan or stopping off en route to Baghdad.

CURRENCY: The Jordanian dinar is divided into 1,000 fils. JD1=\$0.36.

JORDAN

Relations With Arab Nations Strained As War in the Gulf Continues Unabated

AMMAN — When asked to list Jordan's priorities in its dealings with other Arab states, an adviser to King Hussein said this month: "Without any doubt the first is to stop the Gulf war."

That is the noxious expression of sympathy for an Arab neighbor that has been ruined by three and a half years of hostilities: Jordan, Iraq's most faithful supporter against Iran, is feeling the economic pinch itself, although it has not committed its resources to the conflict. Iraq's growing weakness has also increased the relative strength of its rivals in the Arab world, notably Syria, with which Jordan has such uneasy relations that, during the 1980 Arab summit in Amman, Syria mobilized armored units on their common border.

"The king is afraid of polarization in international affairs and he cannot, therefore, cut ties with anyone," his aide said. But King Hussein believes that a negotiated settlement of the Gulf war would redress a political balance in the Middle East that Jordan feels has tilted against it.

The immediate effect of the war is, nevertheless, economic. Iraq long ago suspended the financial assistance to Jordan that it pledged at the Baghdad summit in 1978, when 17 Arab states, in a rare display of solidarity, condemned the Camp David agreements.

Libya, another of the Baghdad donors, halted payments to Jordan because Libya sides with Iran in the war; with only Saudi Arabia and Kuwait honoring their commitments, Jordan this year can look forward to \$600 million in Arab aid, less than half the \$1.25 billion it was promised.

Trade with Iraq has slumped since the boom that Jordan experienced when Baghdad put its economy on a war footing but consumers in Iraq still had enough money to buy imported goods. Central Bank statistics show that Jordan's exports to Iraq jumped from about

\$91.3 million in 1980 to more than \$186.8 million the following year, when they represented 85 percent of Jordan's sales within the Arab common market and 37.5 percent of all Jordanian exports. In the 12 months that ended last October they fell to \$72.7 million.

The volume of goods in transit through the Jordanian port of Aqaba more than tripled in the first year of the war as activity declined in Iraq's single port, Basrah. It slumped last year, however, reaching 2,69 million tons by the end of November, 1.2 million tons lower than in the corresponding period of 1982, the Central Bank reported.

The war appears to have had a similar, though less drastic, impact upon remittances by migrant workers, the single most important factor in Jordan's balance of payments. About 300,000 Jordanians work in foreign countries, two-thirds of them in the Gulf states, notably Saudi Arabia, contributing about \$1.25 billion a year to the Jordanian economy.

Jordan's reliance upon foreign labor and the movement of labor makes the country more than usually sensitive to external influences: the strongest and most persistent is Syria. Although King Hussein has urged volunteers to join the Iraqi armed forces and has rhetorically offered to lead the Yarmuk force he created in 1982, he has not sent any regulars to Iraq.

The Jordanian Army is, man for man, the best in the Middle East," an independent observer said, "but it has only 90,000 men. To send one of its four divisions to Syria would invite moves by Syria."

Sources close to the king, who asked not to be named, said the chief bone of contention was the king's readiness to tolerate Islamic fundamentalists, among them the Moslem Brotherhood, which until recently was the focus of widespread and violent opposition in Syria to the regime of President

Hafez al-Assad. After a series of uprisings, troops loyal to the president surrounded and shelled the city of Hama, north of Damascus, in 1982; estimates of the number of dead range from 10,000 to 30,000.

"Syrian intelligence blamed Jordan for encouraging the Brotherhood because it was too incompetent to identify and neutralize subversion in Syria," a source close to the king said.

Relations with Syria, while not so strained as during the Aswan summit, remain uneasy. Jordan has introduced exit visas for people crossing its northern border, although Syria has not reciprocated. Jordan, meanwhile, is waiting to see the outcome of the struggle between President Assad's younger brother Rifaat and his rivals for the succession to the ailing head of state.

The king's advisers feel that the balance in relations with Syria is too delicate to permit Jordan to make any precipitate move, and this was a factor influencing the king's unsuccessful talks last year with Yasser Arafat, chairman of the Palestine Liberation Organization, on the Reagan plan to link Jordan and the West Bank in a confederation. The talks failed principally because Mr. Arafat, weakened first by the PLO's exodus from Beirut and subsequently by his expulsion from northern Lebanon by Syrian-backed factions in the PLO, no longer had the authority to persuade his colleagues to accept U.S. proposals for a Palestinian-Jordanian confederation.

King Hussein was reluctant to push Mr. Arafat too hard, his advisers say, because of the danger of exacerbating the split within the PLO and causing Mr. Arafat's fall.

"U.S. aid is not disinterested," one of the king's advisers said, "and we are not asking for any. We do not want to become a pawn in the East-West struggle."

— ROBERT HOLLOWAY

over Jordan's large Palestinian community.

Such calculations are a constant motif in Arab politics; it seems paradoxical, at least to outsiders who categorize Arab states as moderate or extremist, that Jordan still declines to renew diplomatic ties with Egypt. Jordan was one of the most eager advocates of Egypt's readmission early this year to the Islamic Conference; King Hussein has conferred with President Hosni Mubarak several times and Jordanian newspaper editors say he asked them to refrain from criticizing Egyptian policies; in concluding a trade agreement last year, Jordan became the first Arab state formally to end the economic boycott of Egypt, which came into force after the Baghdad summit. Iraq has said on several occasions that it would not hesitate to renew ties with Cairo if given the lead to do so.

But, the king's aides said, the restoration of formal ties must be a concerted move by members of the Arab League. "It would be very embarrassing for us to reopen an embassy in an Arab capital where there is an Israeli embassy," one aide explained.

The risks in rapprochement with Egypt were underlined last year when a mob burned Jordan's embassy in Tripoli, apparently in reaction to the Hussein-Arafat talks on the Reagan plan. As a diplomat in Amman observed, "Egypt has the population, the economic base and the military to survive isolation in the Arab world. Jordan has none of those."

Egypt, moreover, was rewarded for signing its peace treaty with Israel with aid now exceeding \$1 billion a year.

"U.S. aid is not disinterested," one of the king's advisers said, "and we are not asking for any. We do not want to become a pawn in the East-West struggle."

— ROBERT HOLLOWAY

Water: Ancient Source of Tension

(Continued From Previous Page)

Yarmuk's winter floods and providing water for irrigation projects but also give Syria and Israel a more even flow of water on a year-round basis. In 1980 the U.S. Agency for International Development loaned Jordan \$9 million in addition to \$10 million previously committed for this \$1-billion project. The dam should irrigate a total of 52,000 acres and power a major hydroelectric project.

The Maqarin project is now being held up primarily by the Middle East's fundamental political problems. The start of the principal construction work is dependent on agreement among Israel, Syria and Jordan on riparian rights. But Syria and Jordan have found it impossible to agree on dividing water shares, either under their 1953 water accord or on any other basis. And in 1978 Mr. Begin privately demanded that the Carter administration guarantee that Maqarin's construction would not affect the water already flowing into Israel's part of the Yarmuk triangle, just south of the Sea of Galilee, to water Israeli farms.

The U.S. embassies in Israel and Jordan have quietly been trying to deal with this

matter. And during a round of secret shuttle diplomacy just before the Lebanon crisis began to claim his attention in 1980-81, the U.S. negotiator Philip Habib tried patiently but in vain to elicit at least a tacit Maqarin agreement from the riparian states. The Lebanese war doomed this mission. By early 1984 Jordan was complaining that Syria had so increased its own offtake of Yarmuk water that it endangered Jordan's own supplies.

After a prolonged drought during the winter of 1983-1984, Jordanian and Israeli water reserves fell to new lows. Jordanian officials predicted a water crisis and possibly a political-military one as well by late summer of 1984, unless Israel allowed the Jordanians to remove an artificial island in the Yarmuk near the intake tunnel to the East Ghor Canal. According to Jordanian officials, the island effectively diverted more Yarmuk water to Israel, where the Sea of Galilee storage levels were high and were being used to pump water to Israeli settlements in the Golan Heights and the West Bank. Jordan ordered its farmers in the Jordan Valley not to plant summer crops, because of the impending water shortage.

Even more serious, from the Jordanian

point of view, Israeli officials who had attended regular meetings in presence of representatives of the United Nations (usually American) on water problems suspended the meetings unilaterally in fall of 1983. They returned to them at the beginning of May 1984, apparently after the pressure generated by the U.S. Emba and AID mission in Amman.

According to the Jerusalem-based Israel Water Commissioner Zemah Yai said on April 3 that Israel would begin summer "taking all the water from the Yarmuk river to which it is entitled under agreements with Jordan." By the end of 1983, Israel would be able to draw 60 million to 70 million cubic meters annually, Mr. Yishai reportedly said. The Water Commission has decided to draw water from the Sea of Galilee lowering its autumn level by one meter to 63 meters below sea level, so as to be able to take in additional Yarmuk water and water.

Last spring rains relieved the acute drought conditions, although not time to save many crops. What is needed nearly a major application of common sense each side, as well as careful U.S. monitoring of the entire water situation in the area.

West Bank, Palestine Issues Block Peace

(Continued From Previous Page)

bitterest ideological rival within the Arab world, received large amounts of Iraqi aid in the late 1970s and has good practical reasons to side with Baghdad. Few Jordanians, however, seem to doubt the sincerity of the king's appeal to Arab nationalism, even if equally few responded to his appeal for a volunteer force to aid the Iraqi Army. Where the king seems out of touch with public opinion is in his support for President Saddam Hussein.

A newspaper editor observed that "most people think Saddam is getting his just deserts," an impression that was confirmed in several other conversations. Antipathy for Mr. Saddam does not imply even sneaking support for Iran, however, and the fundamentalists enjoy-

ing popularity in Jordan now have nothing in common with Ayatollah Khomeini. One new deputy almost overstepped the limits of republicanism when he insisted on swearing allegiance to God as well as to king and country.

Sources close to the king, nevertheless, attribute the by-election results to frustration with Israel's refusal to halt settlement building on the West Bank.

"Reagan promised to pursue on the Israelis to go ahead with what is called the peace process," one source said. "It is not seen as a peace process here. Fundamentalism offers clear solutions. If the Palestinian issue is not solved, people will opt for extremism."

Mohammed Milhim, mayor of the West Bank village of Helul until he was expelled in 1980, con-

curred with the view that Israeli settlement policy poses a threat to the stability of Jordan, although he does not believe that annexation of the territory by Israel would mean mass voluntary emigration by Palestinians. "We have lived with the mostest occupation for 17 years and feel it is better to stay put if we can."

But while he regards Jordan as "a lung" and welcomes the recent political changes because "people are free to express themselves than in other Arab states," he fears that, unless the Israelis comply with United Nations Security Council Resolution 242 of November 1967, and withdraw from the West Bank, the Palestinians living there will turn to extremism, and that "because of the great intermingling of family ties," extremist sentiment will grow in Jordan.

Even the most experienced ob-

servers of Jordanian politics conclude that it is not easy gauge public opinion, which most agree that there was general approval for the king's last judgment that the United States was no longer an evenhanded factor in the Arab-Israeli conflict. It is hard to assess to what extent Jordanians share the view of the communists, Tarek Masafer that "Israel will never budge with war," although the speaker I sometimes off the mark when claimed that "no politician will you can."

What is clear is that, as king permits more public debate his aides say he will, the question of the West Bank will figure prominently in discussions, and the view of an educated but frustrated community will grow in Jordan.

Production resulting in a shell of approximately six million a year, which are imported.

Fruit and olive trees are grown on a large scale as part of the revitalized Highland Development Project operated by the Wadi Ministry of Agriculture. Five percent of the targeted 100 hectares has been reeked through terracing and plowing, benefiting nearly 6,000 families owning small areas operating, stony land.

A project to develop the river catchment area, deforested and exposed to erosion, will cover an area of 83,000 hectares. Trees will be planted on steep slopes with fruit trees and shrubs in lower catchment region. Still in pilot stage, the project is expected to run for seven years at an estimated cost of 30 million dinars and improve the area through agroforestry and below-capacity production resulting in a shell of

young Jordanians away from basic schooling and into more practical forms of higher education.

Al this contributes, as Mr. Amari put it, to the creation of an industrial sector run on a more economic basis capable of taking full advantage of the next boom.

Whether Jordan is a large enough base to give the necessary economies of scale to compete in the ring of similar structures neighboring states remains, however, to be seen.

Economy Grows Despite Recessions

(Continued From Previous Page) small current-account surplus of \$100 million was registered last year, reflecting the still substantial inflows of aid, remittances, trade and travel income. This continuing inflow of funds is partly due to the fact that Jordan traditionally generates a large amount of foreign exchange through its semi-skilled foreign workers while steering

its economy and still growing economy is also spurred by prudent management of its economy and productive use of foreign loans, and the willingness of the Jordanian authorities to slow development and recurring expenditures to keep within the means.

The cautious, even conservative reserve policies of the Central Bank have maintained the dinar as a credible currency, backed by total government gold and foreign-exchange reserves of 488 million dinars. The government has had to draw down its 80 million dinars of its foreign-exchange reserves in the last year, and is in the process of returning to the Euronet markets for the second executive year for an other medium-term loan of at least \$200 million.

The country's international creditworthiness remains high, and the new loan expected to have the same good terms as last year's half a percent over-borrow, the London interbank offered rate.

Lack of Quality Control Blocks Government Hopes to Expand Agricultural Export

By Anne Counsell

AMMAN — Jordan's first two national development plans focused on the Jordan Valley for initial large-scale agricultural growth, due to its favorable subtropical climate and available water for irrigation.

Plasticiculture, in the form of hot-houses, now covers more than 75 percent of the 42,000 hectares (103,740 acres) of agricultural land in the valley. The introduction of plasticiculture, the availability of soft loans from the Agriculture Credit Corp. (ACC), the supply of such things as fertilizers and seeds from the Jordan Cooperatives Organization (JCO) and the Jordan Valley Farmers Association (JVFA), as well as technical advice on soil fertilization and drip irrigation have all contributed to large increases in vegetable production. This rose from 317,000 tons in 1975 to 759,000 tons in 1983, and a further

25-percent increase is expected by 1990.

Salem al-Lawzi, undersecretary for agriculture, describes this agricultural development during the last decade as "upside down." He said that "an enormous increase in production has not been complemented by a corresponding development of marketing and previously unchallenged export outlets to Syria and the Gulf are being taken over by low-cost suppliers such as Turkey and Greece."

With vital markets becoming more quality conscious, Jordan's weakness as an exporter has been the lack of quality control. An attempt to introduce the grading of produce began in the late 1970s with a government decision to establish marketing centers and processing plants in the Jordan Valley.

Although economically important, the Jordan Valley represents less than 1 percent of the country's land surface. Until recently, the rain-fed steppe and range areas had

remained largely underdeveloped due to the high risks involved, the uncertain rainfall and the investment required. With a declining contribution of agriculture to the gross domestic product, dropping from 20 percent in the 1960s to 6 percent in 1981, an increasing loss of land through desertification and a government policy to improve food security, more attention has been focused on the rain-fed areas with several long-term projects included in the current five-year plan.

Wheat is Jordan's staple food, accounting for 54 percent of daily calorie intake, but the area available for cultivation is limited by topography, land fragmentation and annual precipitation. The Wheat Improvement Program, operated by the Ministry of Agriculture and the JCO with financial and technical assistance from the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD), the Unit-

ed Nations Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) and the West German Agency for Technical Cooperation (GTZ), expects to increase wheat yields in the available area through improved cultivation techniques. Two machinery stations now provide seed drills, chisel ploughs, treated seed and mechanical harvester as well as advice on time of planting, spraying and use of fertilizers.

Attempts are also being made to develop mixed farming in the highlands by integrating forage/fodder crops into the cereal rotation. Self-regenerating leguminous medic forage and fodder vetches in the rotation are encouraging cereal farmers to start their own sheep flock.

The national flock of about one million sheep, previously a neglected asset, is gradually being built up through breeding, rearing and fattening programs, slowly replacing the traditional range rearing

system with semi-intensive rearing farms. Jordan now produces less than 30 percent of its red-meat requirements, but plans are under way to establish a public shareholding company in cooperation with the private sector to produce about 2,000 tons of red meat annually. Approximately 300,000 lambs, half of them imported, were fattened last year as part of the program.

Concurrent with the sheep project is a rangeland management program operated by the JCO with assistance from the World Food Program and the FAO. Last year 700 hectares (1,729 acres) were planted with Atriplex shrubs for future grazing, and a proposed extension of the project will bring another 5,500 hectares under Atriplex by 1986. However, as range land is publicly owned and grazing rights are communal, the problem of overgrazing and depletion remains, especially in drought years.

Little success has been achieved

in increasing beef and dairy production as imported beef prices are competitive and local fodder production is low. Also, the large quantities of imported low-cost skimmed milk make the dairy industry a loss business.

The major development in the cool climate of the highlands has been poultry farming. A poultry improvement program of research, veterinary services and loans to farmers over the last 16 years has resulted in almost total self-sufficiency in eggs, poultry meat and breeding hens. Table eggs are the healthiest poultry subsection, and laying hens are bulked under battery conditions in medium to large farms, mostly holding 10,000 to 30,000 birds.

Exports to Iraq, through a government-run egg cooperative, reached 63 million eggs in 1982. The broiler industry is less stable due to a lack of large-scale freezing facilities and below-capacity pro-

Manufacturing and Mining Consolidating Development Progress of a Decade

By Philip Robins

AMMAN — Rocked by a depressed local and regional market and with world prices for mineral exports still in a trough, Jordan's manufacturing and mining sectors are aiming at consolidating the considerable industrial development achieved during the last 10 years.

Jawad Anani, the recently appointed minister of industry, trade and tourism, summarizes the government's task in this respect as "holding economic activity at its present level while maintaining the psychological posture of industry."

Nowhere has this dual objective faced a more difficult time than in the area of the heavy, extractive industries.

Jordan's development plans have sought to exploit the country's few natural resources to the full, and in so doing to lay the foundations of a commercially viable industrial base.

However, these projects have begun to mature at a time when world demand has badly dropped. The \$400-million diammonium fertilizer plant on the Red Sea coast, for example, has seen the price of its end product fall 43 percent since the original feasibility study was completed.

f Tension
lock Peace

Banking, Financial Sectors Maintaining Healthy Growth

AMMAN — Responding to the heightened demand of local borrowers and the effects of the 2-year-old slowdown in the economy, Jordanian banks and financial institutions continue to grow at a healthy clip while facing increasing government regulation.

The Jordanian banking and finance sector has filled in considerably in the oil-fueled boom decade since 1973, growing at an average annual rate of more than 20 percent for most of that period. Jordanian and foreign commercial banks nearly doubled to reach 16 today, and they have been joined by newcomers that include five finance companies, two investment banks, two Islamic banking institutions and four savings and loan-type institutions. A government moratorium on issuing licenses for new banks is expected to remain in force for several more years in order to give the many new financial institutions a chance to establish themselves firmly in the market.

The bank expansion of the banking system in the boom years has been replaced by slightly slower growth dictated by more prudent lending to local and foreign borrowers operating in a recessionary economy. The performance of the local banking system has both the capacity and the willingness to meet the demand for capital that was largely created by the sudden, \$625-million annual shortfall in official Aib aid in 1982 and 1983.

In its last year, commercial bank deposits increased by 16 percent to each 1.38 billion dinars, and the banks' outstanding loans increased by the same ratio to reach

1,053 billion dinars. This solid growth has reflected the continuing rise in the economy's total money supply, which rose by 14 percent in the last year to reach 1.616 billion dinars.

Demand for loans remains firm, but the ability of the banking system to keep up with the economy's demand for fresh capital will be seriously tested, as a result of several new government regulations. These include raising the minimum capital of commercial banks to 5 million dinars, transforming the equity distribution of foreign banks operating in Jordan so that they are 51 percent owned by Jordanian shareholders, requiring all commercial banks to invest 15 percent of their capital and reserves in the shares of public shareholding companies, and requiring the 35 insurance companies operating in Jordan to raise their capital to a minimum of 1 million dinars by the end of this year.

All this new demand for capital comes on top of already strong demand for the locally syndicated loans and corporate bond issues that have become such an important new element in the financial system since they were first introduced five years ago. By February of this year, outstanding syndicated loans totaled 107 million dinars and outstanding corporate bonds totaled 62 million dinars.

The Central Bank continues to encourage dinar-denominated syndications and bonds by rediscounting banks' participations in such credits. This partly explains the recent popularity of "package" deals in which corporations typically finance their capital needs by a com-

bination of a locally syndicated loan and bond issue, jointly underwritten, managed and provided by a group of local banks and finance companies. Such local dinar borrowings are often complemented by small foreign-currency credits abroad.

Commercial bankers and the Central Bank both estimate that the market will have to meet demand for some 100 million dinars in fresh capital by the end of this year, roughly half for bonds and syndications and the other half for new share issues and equity restructuring operations.

The governor of the Central Bank, Mohammad Said Nabulsi, said in an interview earlier this month that the government is already studying the most appropriate measures to deal with the anticipated liquidity squeeze.

The government has already asked several newly established financial institutions and large industrial companies to postpone calling in the balance of their shareholders' equity payments, in a bid to spread out the market's demand for capital over the coming two years.

The Central Bank is also likely to adjust maximum interest rates payable on local time savings and current accounts in a bid to help banks increase longer-term funds.

One of the chronic vulnerabilities of the Jordanian banks is their need to fund medium- and long-term lending with short-term deposits. Banks often have to resort to the fragile interbank market for short-term, relatively expensive funds at 9 percent interest. Because banks can lend to foreign companies at a maximum of 14 percent but to local firms at just 10.25 percent, this has encouraged some bankers to favor loans to foreign companies over Jordanian ones — or precisely the wrong order of priorities during a recessionary period, according to some commercial bankers.

A new venture being discussed in the banking community is the establishment of an independent institution, jointly owned by government and private banks, to guarantee small deposits, small business loans and export credits. The Central Bank, keen to promote exports, already offers a concessionary discount rate for commercial banks' export financing, but the additional export guarantee corporation is seen as an important new element in Jordan's crucial plans to increase exports and develop new markets.

— RAMI G. KHOURI

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JORDAN



The Khazneh at Petra, left; crowds at last year's festival at Jerash, right.

Tourism Promotion Campaign Producing Results

PETRA — For such a small country, Jordan has a surprising range of tourist attractions.

Among the treasures are fabulous antiquities sites, notably Roman-Byzantine Jerash and the Nabataean's Petra, and many other archaeological areas spanning the last 500,000 years of human activity.

The warm, seaside winter resort of Aqaba, with its world-famous coral so easily accessible to divers and snorkelers; the Jordan Valley and Dead Sea area (at 400 meters below sea level, the lowest spot on Earth); the particular allure of desert tourism; several thermal water springs; fine weather almost throughout the year, and a tradition of hospitality and friendliness that traces its origins, like the stones of the land, to the early days of recorded history.

The global economic recession and the news of conflicts in Lebanon and the Gulf translated into a slight decrease in visitors to Jordan last year (1.717 million, against 1.977 million in 1982). But this figure includes 750,000 Egyptians, mostly laborers in search of work.

The reduced number of visitors meant unchanged tourism income of about \$510 million last year,

and the country is well-positioned for sustained growth in this traditionally erratic and sensitive sector.

A more aggressive international

marketing strategy undertaken in the last two years by the combined

forces of the Ministry of Tourism.

the national carrier, Alia, the Royal Jordanian Airline, and a handful of tour operators, has started to show results.

Many leading West European and North American tour operators now offer Jordan as a destination in itself, or, more commonly and in line with the national strategy, as part of a package tour that includes visits to the religiously significant areas of Jerusalem and Bethlehem and/or Egypt.

The average stay of European tourists has started to increase and is nearly six nights. But North American tourists still spend just two to three nights en route to the religious sites.

The global economic recession

and the news of conflicts in Lebanon and the Gulf translated into a slight decrease in visitors to Jordan last year (1.717 million, against 1.977 million in 1982). But this figure includes 750,000 Egyptians, mostly laborers in search of work.

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and the country is well-positioned for sustained growth in this traditionally erratic and sensitive sector.

The situation is not expected to change very much this year, with the same number of tourists anticipated as in 1983. But extensive (mostly private) investments in bo-

rary year with discoveries of new sites or the excavation and restoration of existing antiquities. About 30 different archaeological excavations or surveys take place every year, mostly by foreign teams working in cooperation with the Jordanian Department of Antiquities and one of the several foreign archaeological institutes that have permanent offices in Jordan (the American Center of Oriental Research, the British Institute at Amman for Archaeology and History, and German, French and Spanish institutes). The director of the Department of Antiquities, Adnan Hadidi, has the difficult task of allocating limited financial and human resources among competing demands, such as funding new digs or surveys, restoring and conserving exposed monuments or supporting existing projects. Limited funding has recently curtailed some of the excavation work of the Jerash International Project, although restoration work continues by French, English, Italian, Australian, Polish, Spanish and Jordanian teams working in different parts of the country.

The continued exposure of Jordan's rich archaeological heritage should dovetail nicely with the businessman's gateway to the rich markets of the Gulf. A new effort is being launched to take advantage of the ample local hotel facilities during the off-season to attract conference and convention business, through which groups of hundreds of Arab and foreign visitors could do their business and take a day or two to enjoy the pleasures of roaming around a country that has played host to humanity for the last half a million years.

— RAMI G. KHOURI



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(Continued From Page 19)

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BUSINESS ROUNDUP

Revlon Inc. Spurns Buyout Group

Associated Press

NEW YORK — Revlon Inc., one of the largest cosmetics providers in the United States, said Thursday it declined to begin discussions with an investment group that has indicated it may be interested in making a takeover offer.

The company said it appeared the group "did not have the financial capability carry out such a transaction."

The investor group was said to have included former Revlon exec-

utive Martin Revson, one of the founders of the company, a Revlon spokesman said.

Mr. Revson, who is a director at Del Laboratories, a drug, cosmetics and toiletries company in Farmingdale, New York, could not be reached for comment.

In a brief statement, Revlon's chairman, Michel C. Bergerac, said an investor group "made an unsolicited approach to Revlon's board and investment bankers to car-

ry out such a transaction."

"The company declined to commence discussions," he said.

The Revlon spokesman said that the request had been received in the past day or two and that the discussions never reached the stage at which a figure for a takeover bid was discussed. He said the company has no other takeover offers under consideration.

Revlon currently has about 37.7 million shares of common stock outstanding, the spokesman said.

In early trading Thursday on the New York Stock Exchange, Revlon was up \$1.875 at \$37.75 a share. At that price, a buyout would have a value of about \$1.42 billion.

Officials said the proposed private company would continue to be controlled by the present majority shareholders — the family of George R. Wackenhuus — which beneficially owns 53.3 percent of the com-

pany stock.

Waterford Glass, Carroll Industries Begin Discussions on Irish Merger

Reuters

DUBLIN — Waterford Glass Group Ltd. and Carroll Industries Ltd. said Thursday that they are discussing a possible merger.

It would be the biggest merger in Irish history, creating a company with annual sales of 444 million Irish pounds (\$498 million), and profits of 20 million pounds.

Spokesmen for the companies said the discussions "may lead to some form of association" but were at a very early stage. Financial analysts said the two companies appeared to rule out a straight takeover by Carroll.

COMPANY NOTES

Aster Van Lines, based in Evansville, Indiana, said that its board unanimously rejected the previous announced tender offer by Contain Acquisition for 1,752,000 Asta shares. The board called the offer inadequate and told its investment bankers, Alex Brown & Sons Inc., to seek alternative offers for Asta shares outstanding.

Bowater Corp. PLC said that the separation of its U.S. forest products business from the rest of the activities of the British-based company is expected to be completed by July 23 conditional on approval by shareholders at a June 22 meeting and by the British high court. Under the plan, existing Bowater shareholders will become shareholders in two new companies, Bowater Industries PLC and Bowater Inc.

Cheung Kong Holdings Ltd. said that it has increased its holding in Hutchison Whampoa Ltd. to 40 percent from 35.1 percent at the end of 1983. The increase mainly results from a Hutchison bonus payment in cash and shares, which represents a contribution of about 700 million Hong Kong dollars (\$89.6 million) to the Hong-Kong-based Cheung Kong.

Kroger Co., the Cincinnati-based grocery and drug store chain, expects first half sales and profits to compare favorably with last year because first quarter gains have continued in the second quarter. Results for the first six months ended June 30, aided by company wide cost cutting measures, should exceed last year's sales of \$6.9 billion and profits of \$56.8 million. All segments of the company are contributing to the improved results, including Kroger food stores, Dillon Cos., Kroger Manufacturing and SuperKs.

Nederlandse Scheepvaart Maatschappij, as expected, has been declared bankrupt by a Dutch financial court in Amsterdam. This follows a recent application for liquidation filed by the Amsterdam

shipyard's receivers after attempts by two of NSM's shareholders, the city of Amsterdam and the Province of Northern Holland, failed to find a way of keeping the yard in business. The court's decision precludes a meeting of creditors that was scheduled to discuss the question of liquidation on June 5.

Philips Kommunikations Industrie AG, based in Nuremberg, West Germany, expects its net profit and ordinary dividend this year to match 1983 levels. But Gert Lorenz, the managing board chairman of the company, 70 percent owned by NV Philips, said 1984 sales growth will not match 1983's 16 percent rise to 1.31 billion Deutsche marks (\$479.7 million). He said sales in the first four months rose by more than 11 percent from the year ago period, slightly better than the average for the West German information technology sector.

Royal Dutch/Shell Group said its \$5.5-billion offer for the Shell Oil Co. stock it did not already own has tentatively increased its stake to 94.7 percent of the shares in the eighth-largest U.S. oil company, Royal Dutch/Shell, which made the \$58-a-share bid through its SPNV Holdings Inc. subsidiary, also did not extend the offer, which expired Wednesday after two previous extensions. The offer remains in doubt because of a Delaware court order that allows Shell stockholders who have accepted the offer a chance to back out of the deal once they receive a revised purchase offer from Morgan Stanley & Co., the investment adviser to Royal Dutch/Shell. That revised offer has yet to be completed.

Unisys PLC expects its recently completed capital spending program to increase profits by 1985 to 1986. But results from the 310-million Canadian dollar (\$239-million) modernization program at Utica's Quebec refinery have been disappointing.

Atari Is Laying Off Hundreds In Its Middle Management

Associated Press

SUNNYVALE, California — Atari Inc., the computer-game company, which had a loss of about \$300 million last year, began laying off hundreds of middle-management workers this week to streamline the company and cut costs.

Estimates from industry sources of the number of workers being laid off ranged from 800 to 1,000, about half of the force at its corporate headquarters here. An Atari spokesman Wednesday refused to say how many workers would be furloughed but he did say there were layoffs.

The layoffs came amid reports that NV Philips, the Dutch electronics and entertainment company, was negotiating to buy a stake in Atari. Philips is rumored to be

making its investment contingent upon trimming the payroll, but Atari executives have refused to confirm or deny the Dutch concern's interest.

Atari's chairman, James Morgan, and Steven Ross, the chairman of Atari's parent company, Warner Communications Inc., last week gave credence to rumors of layoffs when they announced, separately, that major changes were being prepared for Atari.

At Warner's annual meeting in New York, Mr. Ross said "layers of management and the resulting bureaucracy ... will be stripped away."

Mr. Morgan has said his goal is to cut overhead expenses to a quarter of what they were a year ago.

U.S. Retailers Report Gains In May Sales

Associated Press

CORAL GABLES, Florida — Wackenhuus Corp., a large security organization, said Thursday its majority shareholders are talking with a major investing group about taking the company private by buying all stock at \$24 a share.

The company declined to comment on the discussions, he said.

The Revlon spokesman said that the request had been received in the past day or two and that the discussions never reached the stage at which a figure for a takeover bid was discussed. He said the company has no other takeover offers under consideration.

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Officials said the proposed private company would continue to be controlled by the present majority shareholders — the family of George R. Wackenhuus — which beneficially owns 53.3 percent of the com-

pany stock.

Occidental Is Selling 15% Of Stake in North Sea Field

Reuters

NEW YORK — Occidental Petroleum Corp. said Thursday that it had agreed to sell 15 percent of its interest in a British North Sea field for \$189 million.

The sale would include a purchase by Dow Chemical Co. of a 5 percent, or \$62.3-million, stake in the field, it said.

Occidental said it accepted offers for interests in the Claymore Field at a price of \$12.6 million for each 1 percent interest.

Under a "proposed direct sale," Dow would buy a 5 percent interest in the field, which contained an estimated 220 million barrels of recoverable oil as of Dec. 31, 1983. Occidental said.

The sales are subject to approval of the British energy secretary and

the current participants in the Claymore Field, which is currently producing 107,000 barrels a day of oil.

Occidental said it would use the funds from the sale to meet future exploration and development expenditures in the North Sea.

Current participants in the Claymore Field are Occidental, 36.5 percent; Texaco Inc.'s Getty Oil (Britain) Ltd., 23.5 percent; Thornton North Sea Ltd., 20 percent, and Union Texas Petroleum Ltd., 20 percent.

Separately Thursday, Occidental signed an agreement valued at \$400 million for technical assistance in developing Hungarian oil and gas reserves, the official Hungarian oil agency said. The news agency gave no further details.

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Mr. Morgan has said his goal is to cut overhead expenses to a quarter of what they were a year ago.

Preussag Profit Rose 46% in '83

Reuters

HANNOVER, West Germany — Preussag AG said Thursday that world group oil interests for 1983 rose 46 percent to \$1.1 billion.

The minerals, petroleum and chemicals concern earned 135.9 million Deutsche marks (\$49.7 million) for the year, up from \$61.6 million. Since February, Preussag's overall sales were up 12 percent to \$2.72 billion from \$2.43 billion.

Regional and specialty-store chains reported similar gains.

Analysts said they expected the trend to generally continue throughout the year, but suggested that retailers probably will continue to resort to widespread promotions.

Fed Governor Denies Plan for Curb On Loans for Corporate Takeovers

By Peter T. Kilborn

New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — Henry C. Wallach, the Federal Reserve Board's senior governor, has denied that the Fed is considering putting controls on "nonproductive" lending — that is, bank loans that companies use to finance takeovers of other companies.

But analysts said the increases, following months of a strong consumer rebound from the recession, came at the expense of heavy promotions.

Among the big chains, Sears, Roebuck & Co., the largest, said May sales rose 6.1 percent from a year earlier. K mart Corp., No. 2, had a 9.7-percent increase; J.C. Penney Co., No. 3, had a store and catalog-sales gain of 19.8 percent, and the No. 4, Federated Department Stores Inc., had an 11.9-percent increase.

The major chains reported similar gains for their fiscal year to date, which begins in February after the post-Christmas sales and closings.

Jeffrey Fierman, who follows the retail industry for Merrill Lynch, said the increases were "reasonably healthy" over 1983, which was a strong selling period in itself. He said they "reflected a strong promotional posture" by retailers, forced to entice customers with sales on most lines of merchandise.

Sears said May sales totaled \$1.999 billion, up from \$1.885 billion. For the year to date, sales were \$7.742 billion, up 6.6 percent from \$7.260 billion.

K mart reported May sales of \$1.609 billion, up from \$1.466 billion. Since February, sales totaled \$5.787 billion, up 7.1 percent from \$5.401 billion.

Penney said May sales were \$891 million, up from \$744 million. For the fiscal year, sales rose 17.8 percent to \$3.37 billion from \$2.86 billion.

Federated, which operates stores from Boston to San Francisco under various group names, said sales were \$689.8 million in May, up from \$616.6 million. Since February, Federated's overall sales were up 12 percent to \$2.72 billion from \$2.43 billion.

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Thomas C. Theobald, vice chairman of Citibank, said if the banks limit the interest they charge, they might quickly find themselves in the untenable position of lending money for a lower price than we were paying for it in the marketplace.

He said banks have been reducing the spread — the difference between the banks' cost of money and the rate that they charge their borrowers — for many major debtors or countries because the countries have taken steps to improve their economies. Because the loans are based on the banks' cost of raising funds, recent sharp increases in interest rates have raised the debt service costs of the borrowing countries.

"Stated plainly, there is a choice of commercial banks lending money at market rates, or not lending at all," Mr. Theobald said.

The company's chairman, Günther Sassemannshausen, said he expects 1984 results to equal or exceed last year's. He said results for the first quarter were higher than those of a year earlier, but did not give figures.

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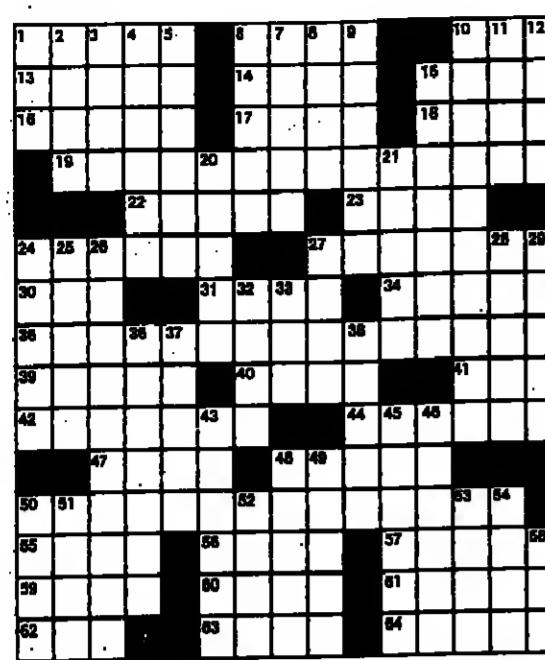
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ACROSS
 1 Astronomer, at 47 Leaf
 6 They give a 48 One-step
 8 hoot 49 Popular hot
 10 Bleak 50 custard pie
 12 Kind of acid 51 Lab. test
 14 Eire's 52 Sturdy boat
 15 Shin— 53 Buck or eye
 16 River through 54 follower
 17 Bern 55 Denials
 18 Quantities in 56 26 Downspouts
 19 Steins 57 Asian goat
 20 "Shanter," 58 out (gets
 21 Burns poem 59 by)
 22 Liana or 60 Nervous
 23 allamanda 61 Offertory site
 24 Incapable of 62 Word with the
 25 concentration 63 M-G-M lion
 26 Ferrous 64 Gossip
 27 Zounds! 65 Licks and
 28 Pandemonium 66 sticks
 29 Uninteresting 67 "Dream of
 30 Scull 68 Gerontius"
 31 City in SW 69 composer
 32 California 70 Required
 33 Star of 58 Downspouts
 34 Contrary to 71 Larists
 35 One's nature 72 Asian goat
 36 Ooze 73 49 Popular hot
 37 Mountain 74 One-step
 38 was one 75 Custard pie
 39 Alley 76 Sturdy boat
 40 Match 77 Buck or eye
 41 Aye 78 follower
 42 Alley match 79 "Shanter,"
 43 Pointe, 80 Burns poem
 44 Mich. 81 Liana or
 45 New York Times, edited by Eugene Maleska.

DENNIS THE MENACE



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SOSYM

CERAPH

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ANSWER: **HER**

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 Answer: The only thing he did last was TWINGE
 GET TIRED

WEATHER

EUROPE

ASIA

AFRICA

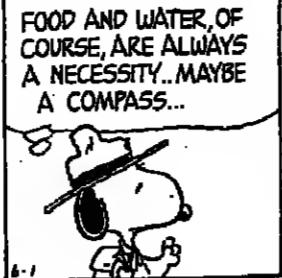
LATIN AMERICA

NORTH AMERICA

MIDDLE EAST

OCEANIA

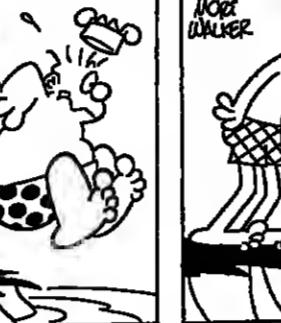
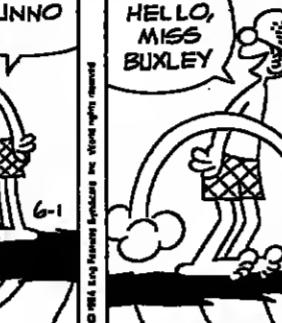
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BLONDIE



BEETLE BAILEY



ANDY CAPP



WIZARD OF ID



REX MORGAN



CARFIELD



BOOKS

AN AMERICAN PROCESSION

By Alfred Kazin. 394 pp. \$18.95.
 Knopf, 201 East 50th St.
 New York, N.Y. 10022.

Reviewed by Richard Eder

ALFRED KAZIN has been thinking and writing about American literature for more than 40 years and "An American Procession" is a master-gardener's tour of a long-worked plot of land.

"An American Procession" goes from Emerson to F. Scott Fitzgerald, and it is organized along the lines of a rambling march-past. The title comes from Walt Whitman, who suggested that the start of the procession was Emerson. It is a notion that Kazin adopts. It begins at Emerson, he writes, "because the astonishing sense of self that he incarnated in his early writings created many a writer's confidence that the individual in America is by himself equal to anything."

This is about as much of an overarching theme as Kazin will allow himself. When he gets to Fitzgerald at the end, he will remind us that the sense of personal boldness is still there, though on the verge of going under in detail, puzzled and concrete notations.

His portrait of the ebullient Whitman is beguiling, and he remarks on the fact that the poet, who stood at such an odd angle to his world, should be so much its celebrator. "Few writers in America have been so isolated a Whitman was within his own country, no writer was ever less alienated."

Kazin's strength is not abstraction. What he does marvelously well is look at individual writers and, after all that he and others have written about them, find new particularities. There are stretches in his procession where not much happens; there are even tiny tie-ups where several pages of marching-in-place occur before a motion is dispatched. And then some arresting things go by.

There is a lively portrait of Mark Twain in a subtle analysis of "Huckleberry Finn," key to the thought that by telling it to the first person (instead of the third person, as in "Tom Sawyer"), Twain found himself going deeper and deeper, and becoming, almost despite him self and his traveling three-ring circus, a real novelist.

There are chapters devoted to Henry James, to Dreiser, to Stephen Crane, Eliot, Pothi-Faulkner and Hemingway. And among them Kazin weaves the figure of the idiosyncratic Henry Adams, a short, prickly man who, from the vantage of his lineage, his wealth, and his ringside seat on the United States's growth from Lincoln to Woodrow Wilson, wrote from the tongue of a vinegar angel: Adams is special to the author. Kazin's lineage, wealth and connections are all in his four decades of thinking himself into America by way of its writers. But he has done it with such a large and perceptive spirit that we have a decided sense of kinship.

Richard Eder is on the staff of the Los Angeles Times.

In trying to telescope Emerson, whom Hawthorne called "Dr. Wind of Doctrine" and whose pithiness, with time, grew prettier and longer in the tooth, Kazin tends to get his own coattails fluttering in the backwash.

The section on Thoreau is a high point. Kazin finds himself both admiring and irritated, and the tension goods him into discovering and a lapidary eloquence. "For most of us Thoreau was to make Nature his beloved, the perfect Other," Kazin writes. "He always ends up with himself alone." At Walden, he "depended so much on his daily and hourly search of fields and streams that he sometimes felt he was wearing Nature out even as it was wearing him out."

His uncease contrast with his love for Emily Dickinson, the anti-transcendentalist and what he calls "the first modern New England writer." Nothing was soared over or trumpeted. "She never affirmed faith where there was only a longing for faith," he writes. Through selection of her verse he gives us a beginnig picture of the way she articulated death — a contrast with the lofty abstractions of Whitman, Emerson and Thoreau — as a series of detailed, puzzled and concrete notations.

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Richard Eder is on the staff of the Los Angeles Times.

BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

ONE of the major weaknesses of inexperienced players is their failure to take advantage of opportunities for low-level penalty doubles. As a result they collect small numbers that could have been big numbers, or settle for a game when a penalty would have been more lucrative.

On the diagramed deal, West had an awkward hand, too weak for a forcing opening, too strong for a one-bid, and not quite suitable for two no-trump.

He chose to open one heart, as most experts would do, and the bidding could have ended. From the East-West angle this was a sound decision: Although the combined hands have 25 points and two five-card suits there is no fit and no sound game contract.

Some experts believe in vigorous balancing when the opponents come to rest at the one-level in this fashion. They want to take care of the possibility that partner has made a "trap pass" with length and strength in the enemy suit.

This is somewhat unlikely when the prospective balancer has three cards in the enemy suit, so South should no doubt have passed. He chose to bid, however, and was rather unlucky to be heavily punished.

The balancing one no-trump is a weak bid in standard methods, but few experts would make it with as little as nine high-card points and no sure stopper.

West doubled confidently and South was headed for a penalty of 900. His retreat to two clubs was no improvement, however. East was not too enthusiastic about the prospects, but it would have been quite wrong for him to bid. He had not been invited to the party.

A heart was led to the queen, and the suit was continued. Dummy's ace was forced out, and South tried a diamond finesse, losing to the queen. West led a low heart, forcing his partner to ruff and permitting a trump return. Three rounds of trumps were played, and West was in full control. South had to be content with a decided sense of kinship.

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SPORTS

McEnroe, Navratilova Pace Top Seeds to Third Round in Paris

The Associated Press

PARIS — John McEnroe, although not at his best Thursday, joined a parade of top players who moved into the third round of French Open tennis championships.

Top seed McEnroe downed fellow American Ben Testerman, 6-4, 6-1, 6-4. Ivan Lendl and Jimmy Connors, respectively seeded second and third, also advanced, as did the top two women seeds, Martina Navratilova and Chris Evert Lloyd.

McEnroe was warned for racket abuse and had his service broken twice, but still had an all-court game too strong for Testerman, who last year took him to five sets in a stormy first-round battle.

McEnroe had a torrid time with officials on that occasion and almost lost the match.

On Thursday, he was warned in the middle of the third set and had two or three other skirmishes with the umpire.

But none were serious, and he won comfortably to take his place in the final 32.

Testerman afterward said he was unhappy about the number of calls that went McEnroe's way.

"The guy in the chair did not control the game very well," he said. "You are not supposed to

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overrule calls unless they are blatantly wrong, and several today were very close."

Lendl, seeded to meet McEnroe in the men's final, was in devastating form as he thrashed Mario Martinez of Bolivia, 6-1, 6-0, 6-1.

Meanwhile, a relaxed and smile-

ing Navratilova brushed aside Marcella Mekker. Ranked No. 1 worldwide, Navratilova moved a step closer to winning the grand slam by crushing her Dutch opponent, 6-1, 6-1, in 47 minutes without playing her best tennis. Navratilova holds the current Wimbledon and U.S. and Australian Open titles.

In her first-round match, the winner showed an occasional wild forehand and nested some approach shots, but the second match point was vintage Navratilova: She got to a smash well behind the baseline and mustered a dazzling passing shot that had the center court crowd applauding wildly.

Third-seeded Hana Mandlikova, expected to meet Navratilova in the semis, came through safely with a 6-2, 6-4 victory over American Susan Massari.

Connors's lobs, drop shots and forehand and backhand winners easily dispatched John Lloyd of Britain, 6-4, 6-1, 6-4. Connors, 31, is seeking the only grand slam title that has eluded him.

Against practically any other opponent, Lloyd would have fared far better. He played well, serving powerfully and passing Connors whenever he had the chance. Connors turned in the best performance of the championships to date.

He had his luck with at least a half-dozen net cords, but made few unforced errors and always had Lloyd on the defensive by going for the lines of the slow, red-clay court.

"I would say that I played quite well," Connors said. "But both John and I thought the court was awful. We got a lot of bad bounces — it was very soft."

Watching the match on Court 1 was Lloyd's estranged wife, Chris Evert Lloyd, who minutes earlier had reached the third round by blanking Masako Yanaki of Japan, 6-0, 6-0, in 41 minutes.

Two more women's seeds to progress were No. 8 Kathy Horvath, a 6-1, 6-0 winner over Etsuko Inoue of Japan, and West German Claudia Kohde-Kilsch, who beat Sophie Amach of France, 6-4, 6-0.

MEN'S SINGLES

First Round
Torik Benhabeur, France, def. Fernando Lobo, Spain, 4-6, 6-4, 7-5.

Second Round

Jimmy Arias (8), U.S., def. Glenn Odeppa, Italy, 7-6, 6-3, 6-3; Cesare Molta, Brazil, def. Joko Hissa, France, 6-3, 7-5, 7-5; Gerry Tufts, U.S., def. Michael Wieser, Austria, 6-3, 6-3, 6-1; Jon Gunnarson, Sweden, def. Michael Westphal, West Germany, 6-4, 6-4, 6-4; Briton Griffith, U.S., def. Mike Leach, 6-4, 6-3, 6-4, 6-0; Hans Oldenkirken, Chile, def. Brad Gilbert, U.S., 6-1, 6-4, 6-4, 6-4; John McNamee, Ireland, def. John McNamee, Australia, 6-3, 6-3, 6-3; John Lecanda, France, 6-3, 6-3, 6-3; Andrei Tanevici, Romania, 6-3, 6-3, 6-3; Henri Leconte, France, 6-3, 6-3, 6-3; Chris Evert Lloyd (12), U.S., def. Alexio Yannoulis, Greece, 6-3, 6-3, 6-3; Chris Evert Lloyd, U.S., def. Sophie Amach, France, 6-4, 6-0; Sylvie Hanila (11), West Germany, def. Pam Teague, U.S., 1-6, 6-4, 6-3; John McNamee, Ireland, def. John McNamee, Switzerland, 6-4, 6-3, 6-3; John McNamee, U.S., def. John Lloyd, Britain, 6-4, 6-1; Kamry Horvath (8), U.S., def. 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Sophie Amach, France, 6-4, 6-3, 6-3; John McNamee, Ireland, def. John McNamee, Switzerland, 6-4, 6-3, 6-3; John McNamee, U.S., def. John Lloyd, Britain, 6-3, 6-1; Kamry Horvath (8), U.S., def. Ernesto Inoue, Japan, 6-1, 6-4; Claudio Kohde-Kilsch, West Germany, def. Sophie Amach, France, 6-4, 6-3, 6-3; John McNamee, Ireland, def. John McNamee, Switzerland, 6-4, 6-3, 6-3; John McNamee, U.S., def. John Lloyd, Britain, 6-3, 6-1; Kamry Horvath (8), U.S., def. Ernesto Inoue, Japan, 6-1, 6-4; Claudio Kohde-Kilsch, West Germany, def. Sophie Amach, France, 6-4, 6-3, 6-3; John McNamee, Ireland, def. John McNamee, Switzerland, 6-4, 6-3, 6-3; John McNamee, U.S., def. John Lloyd, Britain, 6-3, 6-1; Kamry Horvath (8), U.S., def. Ernesto Inoue, Japan, 6-1, 6-4; Claudio Kohde-Kilsch, West Germany, def. Sophie Amach, France, 6-4, 6-3, 6-3; John McNamee, Ireland, def. John McNamee, Switzerland, 6-4, 6-3, 6-3; John McNamee, U.S., def. John Lloyd, Britain, 6-3, 6-1; Kamry Horvath (8), U.S., def. Ernesto Inoue, Japan, 6-1, 6-4; Claudio Kohde-Kilsch, West Germany, def. Sophie Amach, France, 6-4, 6-3, 6-3; John McNamee, Ireland, def. John McNamee, Switzerland, 6-4, 6-3, 6-3; John McNamee, U.S., def. John Lloyd, Britain, 6-3, 6

